B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

S. LUNANY
BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH
RATIO BOMBAY

VOL XIII NO. 289— BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12 Dec.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,662
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

9th Dec.	LAHORE* ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China. Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

9th Dec.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
9th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	SHIRALA* ..	Karachi direct.
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not sequired for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

*S. S. "Shirala" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local passengers can be booked by this sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG. KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	6976	6th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishi	5214	18th Dec.	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	3083	16th Dec	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	13 Dec.	21 Dec.
@Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	27 ,,	30 ,,
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	11 ,,	2 Jan.
Shinnoh Maru	N. Yoshioka	4,869	16 ,,	4 ,,
Karohime Maru	....	....	5 Jan	15 ,,
Honolulu Maru	J. Fujita	5,751	11 ,,	24 ,,
Indo Maru	J. Takata	5,001	20 ,,	30 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.
@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.)
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
close will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up
Capital F50,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F48,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta. Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet, Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner, Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No 7

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared annually since 1923 at 10 %.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. P. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES.

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation. Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SHORTHAND TYPIST for three months Pay Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply personally with testimonials to the UNDER SECRETARY, Public Works Department, Secretariat.
A 24576

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to DRANCHHODDAS HARAKHAJI PARAK, Nagdevi Street, Post No. 3, Bombay.
A R2269

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET on lease of 3 years, two seaside FLATS on first and second floor in Linden House, Apollo Bunder. The flat on second floor is TO LET immediately, while the flat on first floor is TO LET on 1st January. The rent of each flat is Rs. 200 per month. Please apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar.
C 24552

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR; 38 H. P. Six C. Megneto, Delgo. Dynamo complete, totally new. Specially for High persons. Write MORJIDHARDAS c/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street, Phon. No. 25678.
JA R2244

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD LINK, owner to apply to Mr. M. R. Laud, Tara Temple Lane. Lamington Road., with proof within 8 days and cost of advertisement.
PB R2226

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

KEIRO, M.M.C., Necromancer and Illusionist open to engagement up to January 1926. Magicians of India grab this offer quick! Going at half price! Best Austrian made Magical Apparatuses 50 Items. In one lot or singly. Sawing Thro' a woman. Chinese Sword illusion with real Swords, the victory illusion, etc. All complete and ready for use. Working etc., will be taught free. Apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2241

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Appiy Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc, PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay. Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1.4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re 1.8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full, (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Photos taken in your own compound and in any part of Bombay. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TIRUPATI MUNICIPALITY, (BALAJI)

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that plots of house, sites near the Tirupati East Railway Station will be sold in Public Auction by the Chairman Municipal Council, Tirupati, from 1.1.26 onwards on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in the Municipal Office from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Chairman will commence the bid at Rs. 3 per Ankanam of 6 feet into 6 feet.

Intending bidders may inspect the plan and conditions, etc., in the Municipal Office at any time during office hours.

The dimensions of the plot will range from
Main 112 into 60 feet.
Minimum 60 into 40 feet.

CHAIRMAN.

Office of the Municipal Council,
Tirupati, dated 26th Nov. 1925.
24586

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th December, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULHUSEIN KARRIMBHOY DAMARWALLA, the administrator of the estate of Mahomedally Karimbhoy Damarwalla, deceased of Bombay Mahomedan Bora Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground of which the Secretary of State for India in Council is the Lessor with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being at 13, Kamatipura Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 276 of Byculla Division and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 10051-16147, New Survey Nos. 6420-2/6420 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 891 and Street Nos. 203 and 205 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Doming Sebestian, on or towards the West by the said Stable Street, on or towards the North by the property of C. F. Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 7th day of December 1925.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
24595

PUBLIC NOTICES.

McKENZIES LIMITED.

NOTCE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
McKENZIE AND CO.
Managing Agents.
c24582

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 15TH day of DECEMBER, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Revenue paying land, measuring 4 Kottas and 3 Chittaks and 25 square feet according to title deeds, but measuring 3 Kottas and 14 Chittaks according to Collector's Register, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at premises No. 126, Cotton Street in the Town of CALCUTTA, contained in holding No. 327, Block No. 17 of the Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta and in the Registration District of Calcutta, and bounded on the North by premises No. 127, Cotton Street, on the East by the premises No. 125/1, Cotton Street, on the South by premises No. 125, Cotton Street, and on the West by a common passage, and assessed by the Corporation of Calcutta under Ward No. 5, Street No. 22, and paying only annas fourteen as revenue.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Revenue paying land, measuring 3 Kottas, 15 Chittaks, 3 square feet and four Chittaks and 26 square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at 125/1, Cotton Street in Burra Bazar District, in the Town of CALCUTTA, contained in holdings 328, Block No. XVII of the Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta, and in the Registration District of Calcutta, and bounded on the East partly by a portion of No. 125, Cotton Street, and an open strip 6'—8" wide (common passage running East to West), and partly by Nos. 123 and 124, Cotton Street, on the West by a common passage 3'—3" width, on the North by premises No. 126, Cotton Street, being Lot No. I above described, and on the South by Cotton Street.

The Commissioner may at his discretion sell the lots Nos. I and II separately or together.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of Mr. N. C. Bose, 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C24537

SPECIFIC GUARANTEED.

Specific guaranteed, under BANK-CHEQUE of Rs. 7-8, sent, with medicine for one month use. If it fails to benefit, get your full-price back from the Bank direct. (1) SPECIFIC FOR PERPETUAL YOUTH. It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, energy, virile Power, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age; equally useful for men, women, young and old. Try the medicine at our risk, to see its magical effects, and you will gain YOUTH, HEALTH AND VIGOUR, or your Rs. 7-8, back. Use it for a season and BECOME A YOUNG MAN OF 20, with robust health and rosy figure to enjoy the life. Price Rs. 7-8. RS. 500 DEPOSITED with the Bank, as a guarantee for the refund of price.

Add—(C) Manager, Bank-cheque system, Lahore.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI YUSAF HAJI ESMAIL SOBHANI has contracted with our client Mr. ISHWARDAS ICHHARAM MASHRUWALLA for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of khoti land or ground, situated at Malad in Belawadi Pakhadi in Salsette Taluka, District Thana, Sub-District Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing inter alia fields known by the names of Pawage alias Poda Shilotar and Jabale together with the buildings standing thereon and registered under Survey Nos. 47 and 68 and Pot Nos. 1 and 1 and 2 respectively but as the survey settlement has not been introduced at Malad as it is a Khoti village no regular survey Nos. are given to the said piece which admeasure 28161 square yards or thereabouts annual assessment payable to the khot in respect thereof is Rs. 40-1-6 and is standing in the name of the vendor and bounded on the East by Ghod Bunder Road (Kandawalee), on the west by public road, on the north partly by the property of Lalice Ghella and partly by the property of Moghibai wife of Madhavice Lalji and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Arsukya Marwari.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1925.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24594

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A PROVISION SHOP AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3051 of 1925 (Pinto vs. Souza) Messrs. BENNETT & COY. will on THURSDAY, the 10th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wittet Road, near Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate the stock-in trade of an old firm of Messrs. P. Joyce and Co., consisting of Provisions, Oilmanstores, Ham, Bacon, Cheese as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A 'SPECTACLE SHOP' AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 1136 of 1925, Hatimbhai vs. Hassanbhai; Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 17th instant. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the spectacle shop and the shop furniture etc., as a going concern in one lot:—

Consisting of a large lot of roll gold frames, imitation and nickel frames, real pebble lenses, spectacle cases, compound and sylinder lenses, goggles, power machines, glass door cupboards, show cases, writing table, chairs, clock, mirrors, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23499.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY AND WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 10th and FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., at Rampart Row, Fort, (as the said shop is to be vacated) the entire stock in trade of the shop comprising of woollen and silk piece goods, hosiery silk sarees, cashmere, Broad Cloth, Tweed, coating, Japhire twill, sheetings Voile, flounzings, allovers, socks, stockings, jumpers, muclers, counterpanes, tapestry table covers, towels, handkerchiefs, clocks gents and ladys boots and shoes and other goods too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

LAUGHS AND THRILLS
LAUGHS AND THRILLS
HAL E. ROACH PRESENTS
GLENN TRYON
IN
"The White Sheep"
A BIG NOVELTY PRODUCTION
FILLED WITH
ROMANCE, THRILLS & DRAMA.

Toby Tyler was "The White Sheep" in a family of Black ones. His father ruled the town with brickbats and a good vocabulary and his favourite sons had iron jaws—all save Toby, the gentle zephyr in this Royal family of Kansas cyclones. Then Patience came to town—cast admiring glances at "The White Sheep"—What Happened ?!!!!!

FELIX THE GOAT GETTER
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY TO-DAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate
present
CHHATRAPATI SHAMBHAJI
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

If you seek Market
FOR YOUR GOODS
IN THE PROVINCE OF
Behar and Orissa
ADVERTISE
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SEARCHLIGHT
BECAUSE
It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province
AND
It is read by the officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, rich and poor alike.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE

Apply to
The MANAGER,
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PATNA.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

December 7.

A further drop of 10 to 12 points in New York futures has been reported today. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 4 points down. The markets declined on some long liquidation and scattered selling.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—"The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending December 4th were 293,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 6,050,000 bales against 4,599,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,460,000 bales."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Tendency is to increase crop estimates."

A moderate decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 372, i.e., Rs. 4 lower than Friday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May, and gradually improved to Rs. 374½ on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On scattered selling the market closed at Rs. 374. At Sowri the Bazar opened at Rs. 374½ and going up to Rs. 375 closed steady at Rs. 373¾. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers of Broach and Oomra. One Japanese House sold Oomra at the close.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 347 and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 349½ on Shroffs buying. On general selling the market receded to Rs. 348½ and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 348 and declining to Rs. 347 advanced to Rs. 350 1/2 on general buying and closed at Rs. 349-1/2 on selling by Commission Houses. Benga' January and March were quoted Rs. 300 and Rs. 306 respectively.

To-day 200 bales Bengal and 700 bales Oomra were tendered, total tenders upto date being 900 bales Bengal and 1,000 bales Oomra.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P. M.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	373 3/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	300 1/2
Fully Good Benbal March	306
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	348 1/2
Fine Oomra March	349 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

M. G. Bengal, Fine 325, F. Good 317, Good 307.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 377, Fine 367, F. Good 357.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 397, Fine 387, F. Good 377.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 389, Fine 379, F. Good 369.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 367, Fine 357, F. Good 347, Good 342.

M. G. Mathia, Superfine 340, Fine 330, F. Good 320, Good 310.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	374
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	309
Fully Good Bengal March	305
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	349
Fine Oomra March	350

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Ready	Dec. New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	323/25	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G.	300	.....
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	310/15	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	305/10	.....
Punjab Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	370/75	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	370/75	.....
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	360/65	.....
Amraoto Fine M.G.	360/65	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	355/60	.....
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	350	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360	.....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	330	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	370	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/20	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,675	64,685	16,541
Central India	1,442	39,943	1,976
Barsi and Nagar	1,499	19,642	8,593
Hyderabad-Gaorani	430	3,939	1,944
Berar	2,342	42,393	40,652
Central Provinces	427	13,604	19,314
Total Oomras	9,795	1,84,204	88,120
Dholera	281	35,388	6,846
N.W. Provinces	1,459	82,485	40,309
Rajputana	495	14,630	3,814
Sind-Punjab	1,637	37,433	33,930
Broach	—	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,929	7,124
Westerns-Northerns	111	6,143	5,455
Cocanada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia	—	6,341	4,760
Persian	64	1,664	623
American	—	138	3,353
Egyptian and African	20	25,876	19,514
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	112	3,388
Total	13,862	4,07,383	2,19,001

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th Nov. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,427	9,0991	49,761
Japan & China	6,201	1,23,735	1,87,742
Coast Ports	—	5,771	5,339
Up-country by Rail	—	2,997	4,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	41,850	28,077
Total	8,628	2,65,413	2,74,986

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	10.02 —.03
March	10.06 —.01
May	10.06 —.01
July	10.01 —.01
December	9.72 +.03
October	9.77 unchgd.

EGYPTIANS.

January	17.55 —.08
March	17.98 —.07

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th December 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	13,862
	Cwts.
Wheat	15,945
Linseed	2,642
Rape, etc.	180
Gingellyseed	3,718
Poppyseed	189
Groundnuts	12,092
Castorseed	900
Rice	2,893
Myrabollams	2,248
Cottonseed	10,355
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	5,903
Juwar	5,065
Masur	134
Barley	295
Bajri	4,524
	Tons.
Coal	1,378

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ready Prices have declined by about 5 As. per cwt. in Saturday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled easier to-day evidencing a drop of 2 to 4d. in Java Forward Prices and of 2d. per cwt. in New Crop Prices. Prices for E. R. B. Sugar Forward Delivery also record a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.

Shipment Nov/Dec. sh. 15/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/3 per cwt F. B. H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment July/Sept. sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

E. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov. sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Dec. sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 15 per cwt. F. B. H.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20½ D/J value.

£19 1/2 A/M value.

Tone:—Quit prices unchanged.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—55/9 December buyers.

Raw Linseed Months 36 Jan-Apr paid.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 915.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 980.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 965.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 113.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 109½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Bol. 4.85.7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 125.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	915
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	209
Japan	117
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 5.

Stockholm	18.15
Oslo	23.83
Amsterdam	12.08
Switzerland	21.16
Belgium	46.98
Athens	364.50

London, Dec. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 125.30.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38 5/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.25.

New York, Dec. 5.

Demand Bills 485.06.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

3 Months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4¾ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8.
Discount Fine Trade bills 3 m/st 5½.
Discount Fine Trade bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent closed.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Sovereigns Ready	13/5/0
Sovereigns Forward	13/5/6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/6/6

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-11.

London, Dec. 5.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-2.
Silver forward d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ready:—21-3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21-3-9. At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21-4. At 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ready:—72/-.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 71-15. Lowest 71-15. At 6 p.m. 71-15.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71-14. Lowest 71-11. At 6 p.m. 71-11.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 71-14. Lowest 71-11. At 6 p.m. 71-11.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-10-0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 1-0-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	8/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Countr		26 8 0
Koger Brass metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 5.

Tin Block £287.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½		0 11 0
Do.	No. 20 1/4		0 13 3
Currimphai	No. 12 1/2		2 11 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11 0
David	No. 10½	0	11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	10	6 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0	11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10 0
Light House	No. 6½	0	9 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4 0
Japan	No. 20	1	5 6
Japan	No. 20	0	14 0
Japan	No. 32	1	2 0

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 7.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 0 0
Elphinstone	"	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 14 0
Jamshed	"	0 11 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	"	1 3 6
Hindustan	"	1 3 9
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 4 9
Phoenix	"	1 3 9
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	"	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	"	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5263/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	"	1 3 9
David Mill	"	1 4 0
Apollo	"	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 2 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 3 3
Swan Finlay	"	1 3 0
Gold Mohur	"	1 2 0
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Derji)	"	1 2 3
Sakuntala	"	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	"	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
(Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 3 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 3 0
Century	"	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 4 6
Century	"	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 2 0
1396 Tata	"	3 10 0
Check Grey Drill 1 lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	"	5 8 0
Century	"	5 10 0
Pearl Pahaney £5	"	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 222	"	5 15 0
Bleached Check:—		
Kasturchand Mill	"	6 10 0
Bombay United	"	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5806 Sholapur	"	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	"	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
E. D. Rachael	"	10 2 0
Hindustan	"	
Salia:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	"	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	"	2 15 0
Dukdi Yarn 13-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	"	1 6 0
Phoenix	"	1 6 0
Kohinoor	"	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 0
David	"	1 3 0

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HOPES NOT REALISED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on Saturday the 12th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The Directors' report for the period of 13 months ended the 31st July 1925 says:—The High Court of Bombay passed their order confirming the scheme for the reduction of Capital on the 9th July 1925 and that order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on the 17th day of the same month. With a view therefore to show you the real position of the Company after the reduction of Capital was effected, we had to prepare accounts for the period of 13 months as accounts for the month of July had to be included.

The net profits for the period under review, including the balance of Rs. 1,08,805-1-10, brought forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 11,56,240-10-1. Having regard to the continuous depression in the shipping trade and the present level of freights on the coast which barely provides for depreciation and in view of the recent strenuous attempts of the Railways to divert the sea traffic to the rail route by an extremely heavy reduction in the rates from port to port, your Directors think that the above result will be considered satisfactory. Out of the sum of Rs. 11,56,240-10-1, your Directors have set aside for

	Rs. as. p.
Depreciation	2,50,000 0 0
Reserve for Bad Debts	1,00,000 0 0
Income-Tax and Super-Tax	1,00,000 0 0
Bonus to Staff	20,000 0 0

Leaving a balance of Rs. 6,86,240-10-1 which your Directors recommend disposing of as follows:—

Dividend on 5,82,239 shares now of Rs. 15 fully paid at the rate of Re. 1 per share (free of Income Tax)	Rs. 5,82,239 0 0
Dividend on 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 fully paid now of Rs. 15, fully paid at the rate of Rs. 2-6-6 per share (free of Income Tax) from 1-7-1924 to 16-7-1925—381 days, i. e. till the date of the reduction of Capital	Rs. 40,102 9 0
And at the rate of 7 pies per share of Rs. 15 each fully paid (free of Income Tax) from 17-7-1925 to 31-7-1925—15 days, i. e., from the date of the reduction of Capital	Rs. 656 9 10
	Rs. 46,740 2 10
Balance to be carried forward	Rs. 63,201 7 3
Total	Rs. 11,56,240 10 1

During the period under review, the Company, with the help of the Chartered Steamers, was able to maintain its services on the coast as before but it was not able to meet the very heavy rush for space from the ports in Burma consequent upon its splendid crops of Rice owing to the very limited number of steamers at its disposal. The Company, however, did its best to meet the requirements of its shippers with the tonnage that was available and it is satisfactory to observe that the Company has been able to retain the good-will and support of Indian shippers. It is expected that there would be very good crops in Burma next year also and the question of making further additions to the fleet and running them on new routes to further promote the economic efficiency of the Company's services has been receiving the serious attention of your Directors.

The hope which your Directors expressed last year that the Government of India will shake off its usual apathy and take early steps to carry out the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in their true spirit has not been realised. Although is more than 20 months since the report was submitted neither have the Government found time nor have they shown the indination even to consider it and to frame their conclusions thereon for the purpose of developing this great national industry while they could find time to rush the recommendations of the Lee Commission through the Assembly in the teeth of public opposition for consolidating the position of vested British monopolist. Your Directors, however, still cherish the hope, after the recent announcement of the Hon. Sir Charles Innes at Bombay, that the Government will still realise their duty to the country and take early steps to meet the legitimate national demand for effectively building up an Indian Mercantile Marine and put an end to the alien monopoly of the Indian Coast.

Insurances on your Fleet for £1,51,926 was placed for the current year.

The reduction of Capital scheme made it incumbent on each of your Directors to hold 2,000 shares in the Company in his own own right. The Hon. Mr. Mahmobhanda Ramji, not having acquired the qualification shares, vacated his seat as Director of the Company. Your Directors are thus deprived of his sound and practical advice and take this opportunity of placing on record the very valuable services which he rendered to the Company as a Director.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, not having acquired the qualification shares in time, also vacated his seat as a Director of the Company. On his acquiring the necessary qualification, he was reappointed and your Directors have therefore to request you to confirm his appointment.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha also vacated his seat having not acquired the qualification shares in time. On his acquiring the necessary qualification, he was nominated Ex. Officio Director of the Company in terms of Article 88 of the Articles of Association.

Two of your Directors, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri, retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7.

Jehangir, Constantine, Rabige.
Tokushima Maru, Kuba, Kobe.
Margha, Mine, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 8.

Alipore, Harrison, Karachi.

LOADING.

Dec. 7.

Steamer Trantenfels for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, December 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 China, 4173, Aden, 12/12, M M and Co.
2 Ranpura (s) 9263 tons, London, 5/12, M. M. and Co.
3 Castalia (s), 4171, Liverpool, 5/12, Grahams.
4 Margha, 5095, London, 10/12, M M and Co.
5 Karapara 3722 Durban 9/12 M. M. & Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L. Edwards.
9 City of Calcutta 4899, Karachi 5/12, K W and Co.
10 Genova 8201 Genoa 15/12 L. Triestino.
12 Ct Lincoln, 3784 Rangoon 4/12 J S & Co.
13 M Euta, 2745, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.
17 Weihandel (s) 3931 tons, Antwerp, 5/12 Graham Trading Co. Ld.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi 1331, Basreh, N F, S Hassem and Co.
2 Lahore, 3143, Singapore, 10/12, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1937, Basreh, 11/12, M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O S Kaisha.
8 Pasha 3196 Rangoon 6/12 T. M. & Co.
9 Nile, 5260, Colombo, N.F., Volkart Bros.
10 & 11 Jalajyoti (s) 2698, N F., N.F., S S N Co Ltd.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 13/12, N Y K.
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Sarada 3382 tons N.F. N.F. M.M. & Co.
C & R Cl. Mackinnon 3049 M. Coast 8/12 J.F. and Co.
D & E Nizam, 3331, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
D & E Jaladuta, 2293, N.F. N.F., S S N Co. Ltd.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal, 13/12, M M and Co.
K Jalapalaka (s) 2630 tons N.F. N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons N.F. N.F. M M and Co.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1929.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1923-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

STUDENTS' WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

(From a Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 7.

The Hinda Vijaya Gymkhana Baroda Tournament Committee extraordinary meeting yesterday discussed whether student wrestlers belonging to institutions not recognised by Universities are allowed in students wrestling. The Secretary described the existing rules debar the students of the Baroda Kalabhavan, Satara Industrial school and others from the students' wrestling. After lively debate the Committee decided registering such student wrestlers for an open wrestling dividing two classes, above 125 pounds' weight and below with an entrance fee of Rs. 2. Fresh entries for this will be accepted till the 13th instant.

WOULD YOU RATHER BE TENANT OR LANDLORD?

Those Paying Rents of Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per month might compare these figures.

MONTHLY PAYMENT AS A TENANT

	Rs.
Rent paid for 3 rooms and Kitchen per month (say)	80
Total	80

MONTHLY PAYMENT AS YOUR OWN LANDLORD. WITH UNENCUMBERED FREEHOLD OF YOUR OWN

	Rs.
Cost of detached bungalow 3 rooms and kitchen at Rs 5,500 and Plot of land 600 sq. yds. at Rs. 5-0 per square yard Rs 3,300 — Total	8,800
Loan under State Aided Building Scheme Rs. 5,225 Repayable over 15 years at 6% per annum monthly repayment	41
Repairs to bungalow average (say) Rs. 70 per annum or per month.	6
Municipal Rates	6
Water Rate (allowing 200 galls. a day)	5
Total	58

YOU PAY IN CASH Rs. 3,575, the difference between the cost (Rs. 8,800) and the Loan (which is Rs. 5,225) and your payment saves you Rs. 22 per month or Rs. 264 per annum

Thus your Investment of Rs. 3,575 Brings you Rs. 264 or Interest at over 7 per cent. per annum and in addition the money you are now paying as rent without getting any return for it buys your house in 15 years

ISN'T THIS SOUND ECONOMY?

Write for Illustrated Booklet of the State aided Building Scheme (annas 3), Also for Booklets of the Garden Suburb Estates at Bandra and Danda (Combined As. 5; Khar, Chembur and Ghatkopar (As. 3 each) and Amburnath As. 7 to :—

THE LAND MANAGER

Development Directorate: Old Custom House Yard

COMPULSARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The recent debate in the Bombay Corporation on the subject of Government contribution towards primary education is of such far reaching importance to the citizens of Bombay, that it is necessary to bring to the notice of the public all the facts of the case. Government have recognised that the promotion of primary education is both a local and provincial liability. They have, therefore, accepted as a provincial charge, at least half the total cost of primary education in all municipalities in this Presidency. Every municipality with the exception of Bombay has been receiving grants on this basis for many decades. The contribution to the Bombay Corporation became governed by the provisions of the Police Charges Act (II 1918, when that body made a representation to Government for a reconsideration of the question in view of their intention of expanding primary education more rapidly, leading up to the introduction of compulsion. The representation was considered by Government in a sympathetic spirit, for which the Corporation has always been grateful to them, and they officially intimated that they will share equally with the Corporation all further expenditure on primary education in the city of Bombay. Government strictly carried out this undertaking so long as education remained in charge of the Governor-in-Council. In 1921 education became a transferred subject and a Minister was put in charge of this subject. The difficulty began from this date. As soon as the Minister became well-versed in his duties he raised questions in 1923 as to the strict fulfilment of the Government undertaking. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this aspect of the question at the present time. It is sufficient to point out that while the Corporation hold that there was a clear legal liability on Government, the Minister holds a different view. Two eminent Counsel were consulted by the Corporation both of whom were definitely of opinion that there was a clear case against Government for the payment of the contribution. Thereupon I moved that a suit should be filed to enforce the claim. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Baptista, the present President of the Corporation, and accepted by the Corporation *unanimously*.

It may interest the public to know that in spite of this definite direction to the Commissioner he did not carry it out. Further negotiations were suggested and agreed to. The result is that a new proposal by Government is now under consideration by the Corporation strongly supported by the Commissioner that the additional grant should come out not from Provincial revenues, as the case is with all other municipalities in this Presidency and as was definitely agreed to by Government, but out of the pockets of the rate-payers of the city of Bombay. I cannot see any difference between the proposal of Government and the acceptance by the Corporation of practically the whole liability for primary education so far as the rate-payers are concerned. Whether the additional amount is obtained by increasing the general tax or by imposing an additional tax on transfer of properties in the city of Bombay, it is the people of this city who will have to pay.

It is an admitted fact that the cost of primary education is not purely a local liability. Government have accepted the principle that at least half the cost of primary education is a legitimate charge on provincial revenues. If every municipality in this Presidency receives a grant from provincial revenues of at least 50 per cent. towards its cost of primary education, the city of Bombay has a better claim to it than many mofussil municipalities. While most of the population of mofussil towns consists of local residents and their education is a local matter, Bombay city has a large section of mofussil population which the Bombay municipality has to educate. If the claim of all other municipalities for a grant of 50 per cent. contribution is recognised and paid by Government the claim of the Bombay Corporation to equal treatment cannot be questioned. It was on these principles that the Government of Bombay gave a legally binding undertaking to the Bombay Corporation in 1918, in spite of the provisions of the Police Charges Act, that they will in future contribute half of the further expenditure on primary education from the Provincial Treasury.

The Corporation are trustees of the citizens of Bombay and it is their duty to safeguard all the legitimate rights of the people. It cannot be disputed that the claim of the Corporation for the fulfilment of the pledge given by Government is unassailable both on legal and moral grounds and they will have to assert it by all constitutional means. The Governor-in-Council accepted the position of placing the city of Bombay on the same footing as all other municipalities in the Presidency and the advent of the Reforms and the Minister ought not to be allowed to deprive the city of bare financial justice. The present Government proposal amounts to tax Bombay city for the purpose of relieving the provincial treasury of its just and accepted obligation. I leave the public to judge what is "shadow" and what is "substance."—Yours, etc.,

FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

November 30.

FATAL MOTOR LORRY ACCIDENT.

SIX KILLED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DRUG (C. P.), Dec. 4.

A fatal lorry accident took place at Drug, Central Provinces, half a furlong off from the Railway station at a level-crossing on the Nagpur side at midnight on the 30th ultimo. A full-loaded passenger lorry was carrying 25 passengers which came in collision with a goods-train at the level-crossing. With a great clash the lorry was thrown off and two men died on the spot then and there, being crushed under the locomotive wheels. Those who were seriously injured were carried to the main dispensary. Three of them died the same night soon after their entry into the hospital. The Stationmaster, Mr. Kelkar, and two irregation clerks living close by rendered a great help in removing the injured. Seth Bachhraj was in precarious condition for two days in the hospital with a serious fracture of the skull, who ultimately succumbed to the injury. Two more are in hopeless condition. The cleaner of the car is lying senseless and a malguzar whose feet have been amputated is in critical state. One of the victims who died soon after the entry into the hospital was Mr. Abdulghani Tahsildar and Second Class Magistrate of Bemetara. He was seriously knocked in the head and never recovered consciousness. The late Mr. Abdulghani with number of Excise contractors from his Tahsil had come to the headquarters to attend the annual Excise sales. It was quite a horrid scene when the motor was aflame as the patrol tank took fire and the unfortunate passengers were extracted from the smashed motor car.

The joint enquiry by the Magistrate and Railway officers is being held. A number of Railway officers, surgeons and magistrates, are busy with the enquiry. The real cause of the accident is not yet publicly announced, but it is alleged that the gates of the level-crossing were open at the time of the accident. The motor driver who sat by the side of the Tahsildar miraculously escaped with a slight injury on the head and a dislocation of the thigh bone. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family of the Tahsildar who was a popular officer of this district. He has left a very large family behind him which was solely dependent on him. The local Municipal authorities closed their schools for a day and all the teachers were sent to the hospital to nurse the patients in agony. Dr. Lobo and Mr. Tiwari, Assistant Medical Officer, worked very hard the whole night of the accident. Mr. Hamilton, the Commissioner of the Division from Raipur, came down to Drug to inspect the spot and visited all patients in the hospital enquiring after their health.

Hundreds of carts pass every day by the level-crossing night and day during the grain season. In view of such a serious accident, it is now high time for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities to immediately undertake the construction of an over-bridge at the level-crossing, which has taken the toll of so many precious lives.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION.

MR. KAPILRAM VAKIL'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil who is a candidate for election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Graduates' Constituency has addressed the following manifesto to his voters:—

The next election for the vacancies on the Senate of the Bombay University will be held on 5th January 1926. I am a candidate for one of the two vacancies. One of the most important recommendations made by the University Reforms Committee is the creation of a *Faculty of Technology*. The University Senate will soon be called upon to consider this important question. Several of my friends who know that there is *at present no technological graduate in the Senate* have therefore advised me my candidature for the ensuing election in the University Senate so that *I may be helpful in obtaining effective consideration of the subject of the proposed institution of the Faculty of Technology*. I may be permitted to observe that I have for the last decade and more continuously worked for the realisation of this idea. As *a member of* Sir M. Visvesvaraya's *Committee on Technical and Industrial Education*, I assisted in securing the unanimous acceptance of the proposal for the new Faculty both by the majority and minority signatories of the Report of that Committee. The proposals for the new Faculty require also very careful consideration of the important suggestions affecting the Royal Institute of Science. *As a Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Royal Institute of Science*, I am in a position to help forward the prospects of Technology in the Presidency. The new demands of the present progressive times as laid down by the University Reforms Committee are calculated to bring the University in closer contact with industrial life by training and supplying a body of *highly qualified men able to make the country self-contained* in the higher branches of technological investigations and research and also in the control and development of our own national industries.

I have devoted my life upto this time in the furtherance of Applied Science and to a recognition of its place in national economy. I hope therefore that the Electorate of the Bombay University, on grounds put forth above would support my candidature and return me as their Representative on the Senate.

I appeal in conclusion to you to *record your vote for me* and thus to *give your preference to Technological Science as against Law, Arts and Medicine, which are over represented in the Senate.*

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and Chest, **Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of Children, **Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

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Highclass Gujarati Hindu Hotel, Personal Supervision, Moderate Rates, Princess St., Mangaldas Road BOMBAY 2.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING IST DAY.

The following entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, the 7th instant, for the races to be run on Saturday next:—

THE INAUGURATION CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr C N Wadia's French Briar.
Major A W Molony's George Phillips.
Mr R R S's Wasp.
Mr Kelso's Heron.
Mr Heath's Discobolus.
Messrs Heath and M Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
Mr R H Gahagan's Precious Lass.
Mr Marquis' Starboard.
Mr Eve's Courier.
Mr Eve's Night Watchman.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Joe's Luck.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Henri.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Melesigenes.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's My Lord.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Nongat.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr C N Wadia's Churchtown.
Mr C N Wadia's Maryland.
Mr V Rosenthal's Wooer.
Mr R R S's Mendy.
Mr R R S's Poet's Dream.
Mr Kelso's New Style.
Messrs Heath and M Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Green Islet.
Mr G D Shuttleworth's Killindini.
Mr Marquis' Georgina.
H H Aga Khan's Ad Dominum.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Can Do.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.
Mr T M Goculdas' Ojira.
Mr Certainty's The Fliver.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Candle Hill.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Longleat.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr C N Wadia's Domestic Bond.
Mr R R S's Mendy.
Mr R R S's Poet's Dream.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Green Islet.
Mr G D Shuttleworth's Tycho.
Mr C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr C Vaz's Cronan.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr Fyc's Rock Rose.
H H Aga Khan's Ad Dominum.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Lady Junior.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Radha Piari.
Mr R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr L Kedia's Expectant.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Charena.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Revue.
Messrs S C Petit and D S Setna's Coxcomb.

THE ARAB INAUGURATION HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs M L Godse and G Kanji's Khataf.
Mr R R S's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr Heath's Silver Thrush.
Mr Heath's Mayiah.
Messrs Heath and M Najmuddin's Hawam.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Hishan.
Mr Eve's Apollo.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr A M Khairaz's Kandinava.
Mr Eve's Tarick.
Mr Eve's Faithful.
Mr Eve's Mozan.
Mr Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr Eve's St. Andrew's Eve.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Moscow.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Alder.
Mr Marks' Squire.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Hyder Pasha.
Mr Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr R H Gahagan's Kitchener.
Messrs R H Gahagan and A H Mazandrani's Nassim.
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr M C Patel's Shahzada.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mikado.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Safety.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Roscoff.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Rarity.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hazal.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Peach Bitter.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mamnoon.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Jodi.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Messrs R Kashibhoy and A D Jairaj's Karikata.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Faayad Sulleman's Guljamal.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Sabah.
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Pride.
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Yousur.
Mr Ebrahim Gumla's Collingwood.
Mr D Ebrahim's Jufer.
Messrs Mahomed Athiya and E G Fido's Lakistan.
Mr S H Mashal's Leachman.
Mr S H Mashal's Favourite.
Mr S H Mashal's Crown (late Crown Prince).
Mr S B Contractor's Rose.
Mr S B Contractor's Ferozeshah.
Mr R R S's Zulu.
Mr R R S's Sabir.
Mr E S Godfrey's Gazadan.
Mr E S Godfrey's Jibrill.
Mr Heath's Innocence.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Hajian.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Subehai.
Major H Whitton's Royal George.
Major H Whitton's Young Wildeye.
Mr R Noormahomed's Noori.
Mr A M J Talib's Weldon.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Rummah.
Mr A S Bassani's Kowkab.
Mr Y M Patel's Nadir Shah.
Mr M Nusserwanji's Silver Cup.
Mr M Nusserwanji's Dhary.
Mr M R Patel's Nashat Beg.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Ghatass.
Mr Hoosein Tamavi's Mana'a.
Mr Jal D Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr A M Khairaz's Goolfahab.
Mr A M Khairaz's Girnass.
Mr A M Khairaz's Rehearsal.
Mr Eve's Raad.
Mr Eve's Viu.
Mr A Hoyt's Kannan.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cheerful.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arabian Star.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bhawani Prasad (late Basheer).
Messrs J M Burjorjee and M B Wacha's Silver King.
Messrs J M Burjorjee and M B Wacha's Desert Knight.
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and R Jivanji's Mibris.
Mr E S Marcus' Victory.
Mr Gubber Mahomed's Hawa.
Mr A D Contractor's Dawood.
Mr Syed Abdul Razak's Wahab.
Mr Abdul Latiff Essa's Bairaq.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker.
Mr Sabri Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr H A A Shirazee's David.
Mr Mahomed Barooni's Najim.
Mr H Kadum's Hindoostan.
Mr S Mahalla's Aftab.
Mr S Mahalla's Moosaad.
Mr S Mahalla's Faisal.
Mr F A Bannaji's Parrinshope.
Mr F A Bannaji's Hamdan Simri.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Goorjee.
Mr M M Kavas' Othello.
Mr Ayub Asad's Tiger King.
Mr Ayub Asad's Amood.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
Mr Sheriff Ahni's Annis.
Mr Abbas Ahni's Young Tairuq.
Mr Mahomed bin Ali's Amalfi.
Mr D N Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr Marks' Denmark.
Mr H M Mahomed's Bucknell.
Messrs H M Mahomed and M H Ahmedbhoy's Mooharib.
Messrs H M Mahomed and Aga Cumberally's Fayez.
Mr Ali Dham's Red Lips.
Mr M T Kazrani's Arab Prince.
Mr A R Kadir's Jaffer.
Messrs A R Kadir and A M Mulla's Balkees.
Mr P R Jussoomoney's Esser.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Adonis.
Mr R H Gahagan's Hashash.
Mr R H Gahagan's Witness.
Mr Syed Amin's Hurchan.
Mr A R Taha's Himalaya.
Mr A R Taha's Durban.
Mr Ganim Sadulla's Pasha.
Mr Shakir Mehdi's Radium.
Mr J A Wadia's Tamaran.
Mr J A Wadia's Shylock.
Mr Earnest's Rifle.
Messrs S H Habib and Hassan Hamza's Namoos.
Mr N P Fernandes' Bon Voyage.
Mr A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr M Najmuddin's My Moon.
Mr M Najmuddin's Zirgam.
Mr T M Goculdas' Trusty.
Mr Syed bin Oomsaif's Maklis Beg.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Suba-ul-Khair.
Mr Mahomed Burgash's Dolly.
Mr J Jamasjee's Inspector.
Mr Mahomed Awad's Riyak.
Mr Abood Baaker's Guinea Mohur.
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Moofak.
Mr Moosa Faras' Hopeful.
Mr A M Somji's Yadghar.
Mr S H Mahomed's Sanderson.
Mr S H Mahomed's Nizamuddin.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and H Kadum's Hazim.
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's Mahmood.
Mr R R S's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr Heath's Elser.
Major H Whitton's Prince Royal.
Mr M M Talib's Simbis.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Hishan.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Arthur.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's Aleis.
Messrs Noble and A M Irani's White Boy.
Mr Eve's Commander.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Moscow.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard.
Mr Oomer Sattar's Sinnan.
Mr J M Burjorji's Shahabad.
Mr G Peerbhoy's Huntsman.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Mr Marks' Rex.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Hyder Pasha.
Mr Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr R H Gahagan's Silver Cloud.
Messrs R H Gahagan and A H Mazandrani's Nassim.
Mr M C Patel's Costa Rica.
Mr M C Patel's Shahzada.
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr Moosa Faras' Shahir.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

A Concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7-0 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres. A Dance will be held at the Club (Sailors Home) to-day (Tuesday), at 9-30 p.m. Music will be provided by the Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers. Members and friends are cordially invited.

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HIGH COURT.

INTEREST ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Justice Coyaji.)

F. E. Dinshaw ..... Appellant.

vs.

Mahomed Essa ..... Respondent.

This was an appeal from the decision of his Lordship Mr. Justice Kajiji.

The plaintiff filed this suit on a promissory note to recover Rs. 40,000 with interest at 6 per cent. from 27th March, 1922.

The promissory note made no mention as to the payment of interest. The Lower Court passed a decree for the plaintiff on the principal amount with interest at 6 per cent. only from the date of the filing of the suit on the ground that no demand was made prior to filing of the suit. The learned judge relied on the decision in 23 Madras p. 18. The defendant did not appear at the hearing.

The plaintiff appealed on the ground that he was further entitled to interest on the said amount from the date of the note to the filing of the suit.

After hearing arguments of the learned counsel in the case, their Lordships in the course of their judgment observed that in cases like this, the provisions of Sec. 80 of the Negotiable Instruments Act were applicable. That section allowed interest in such cases at 6 per cent. from the date when the principal amount ought to have been paid. The liability or a promissory note payable on demand, arose on the date of the note and not from the date when a demand was made for payment.

There were similar provisions made in the Limitation Act for notes of this kind. Their Lordships disagreed with the view taken by the Madras High Court as reported in 23 Madras. Under the circumstances their Lordships varied the decree of the Lower Court and directed that interest should be paid from the date of the promissory note.

Messrs. Payne and Co., acted for the appellant.

Messrs. Dastur and Co., acted for the respondent.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF PROCEDURE IN SUMMARY SUITS.

Pestonji S. Narielwala ..... Appellant.

vs.

Jamsetjee N. Gamadia ..... Respondent.

In this case the plaintiff filed a summary suit to recover from the defendant Rs. 25,000 with interest on a hundi dated 19th December, 1924. The defendant did not obtain leave to appear and defend the suit as provided by O. 37 r.3. As a result under r.2 of the same Order, the allegations in the plaint should be deemed to be admitted and the plaintiff would be entitled to a decree. However in the present case the defendants' attorney was allowed to appear and make an application for stay of execution or in the alternative for instalments. An objection was raised on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendant could not be heard as no leave had been obtained. The learned trial judge however held that although the defendant could not be heard on the merits, he might be heard on the question whether the decree should be made payable by instalments. He accordingly ordered that the decretal amount should be paid by monthly instalments.

The plaintiff appealed against this order.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel in the course of their judgment stated that under the provisions of Order 20 rule 11 of the Civil Procedure Code the Court was given a discretion to direct that a decree might be paid by instalments; but that rule would not apply to summary suits, in these suits a person cannot appear at the hearing without leave; therefore he cannot be allowed to appear in order to apply for payment of the decretal amount by instalments. Under the circumstances their Lordships allowed the appeal with costs.

Messrs. Kaaga and Co., acted for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas acted for the defendant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe on the 5th instant, for Bombay via ports and is expected to arrive here on the 29th idem.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Wakasa Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 16th idem.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Penang Maru" left Singapore on the 6th instant for Bombay via Penang and Colombo and is expected to arrive here on the 18th idem.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 26th ultimo left Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 7th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

NO TIME FOR N C O

"TAKE BIRKENHEAD AT HIS OWN WORD".

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE'S ADVICE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Major David Graham Pole and Mr. B. Shiv Rao delivered addresses on "Indian Propaganda in England" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday evening, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in introducing the speakers of the evening expressed a hope that the time had come when various parties would unite and convince the British nation of the righteousness of India's cause.

WHY LABOUR CABINET FAILED TO DO ANYTHING FOR INDIA.

Major David Graham Pole then said the British Committee on Indian Affairs consisted of Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. John Scurr, the speaker and two other gentlemen whose duty was to place the facts in regard to the situation in India before the British public. Mr. Thos. Johnson, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Turner, members of Parliament, had been besides this to India to study the Indian situation first hand. There were several political parties in England which had a growing desire to know more and more of India though they had fundamental differences of opinion. Referring to the Liberal Party in England, he said, it was not dying, but already dead. There was very little in common now between Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Winston Churchill once a Liberal, he said, changed into a Conservative and then to a Constitutionalist, and Mr. Baldwin owing to Mr. Churchill's changing colours had to keep him under very close observation. There was a possibility of another general election in England at the next spring and if it did not come this spring it would probably come the next spring and if it did come, he assured that India's case would be taken up first and foremost before England and Parliament. There was no chance for the Liberal Party to come again into power because it had no policy or no funds. If the General Election came the Conservative Party would lose 200 seats and the Labour Party would come into power. There were some men who complained that when the Labour Party was in power it did nothing for India, but the fact was that if the Labour Cabinet had done what it desired for India there would have been many resignations of responsible English officers in India and the Conservatives would have forced the resignation of the Labour Cabinet on that ground. As the Conservatives did not succeed here, they forged and fabricated letters and printed them in millions and compelled the Labour Cabinet to resign.

INDIANS DOING NOTHING FOR INDIA.

Referring to India the speaker said out of 1,000 Indians 999 did nothing about India. If they wanted anything done about India, they should write to the British Committee on Indian Affairs. Every week though he (speaker) wrote in Indian papers to write to him as to what India wanted nobody wrote except one or two gentlemen. When Indians came to England they should not state what their party in India wanted, but what India wanted and it would facilitate the work of the friends of India in their campaign in England for its political liberation. England and India, he said, should be free and equal partners in the Empire and there should be no domination of one over another. It would be a calamitous day both for India and England if they separated from one another. In England they had an organization to deliver lectures and distribute leaflets on Indian matters, but it was impossible for one or two individuals to carry on the work unless some more interest was taken in India to help the gentlemen who were working in India. In India there was too much of shouting now and too little of real work in her own interests. Lord Birkenhead had invited India to cooperate with him and the speaker urged India to take him at his own words. This was no time for Non-co-operation and No-changers, but for co-operation and real earnest work. He was doing his bit for India for the last few years because he loved India and believed in no distinction in colour or creed. He therefore wanted India's help to fight India's battle in England.

PLEA FOR DR. BESANT'S BILL.

Mr. B. Shivrao then said in the course of last one year 500 questions were put in the British Parliament regarding India, of which 470 were framed by the British Committee on Indian Affairs. Wherever he went in England he was asked by several people as to why India did not try the Reform Scheme especially as ten years of its trial was not a long time in the life of a nation. His reply was that ten years were a long period in the life of a politician who did not mean to keep his promises. He then dwelt at length on the Commonwealth of India's Bill and said it was a much better Bill than ever prepared by any other politician and urged all Indians to support it.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

END OF STRIKE.

OPERATIVES RESUME WORK.

Monday showed unmistakable signs of the beginning of the complete end of the mill strike when 44,000 operatives resumed work in 65 mills. During the last two or three days there was an onrush of the operatives in the city who came in a large number from their villages with a view to go to work and the chawls occupied by the operatives in the mill area which were so far deserted once again show the usual activity.

Among the mills that were working on Monday some had almost the full complement of hands chief among whom was the Century with 2,500 operatives. This was the first mill that was the first to be affected by strike and it was fortunate enough to start again with the highest number of operatives among the working mills. Spring 2,000 Manekji Petit 1,800, Khatao Makanji 1,430, Sir Shapurji 1,500, Swadeshi 1,200, Hindustan 1,030, Kasturchand 1,000, Finlay 1,000, Tata 1,000, Gold Mohur 1,200, and Kohinoor 1,200. The operatives are continue coming in a large number from their villages and it is expected all the mills would work in full swing by the end of this week.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tokio.—The Crown Princess has given birth to a daughter.—Reuter.

Athens.—Mr. Cobham has left for Sollum. Weather is wintry, but wind is favourable.

Cairo.—Mr. Cobham arrived at Sollum and left for Cairo in the evening.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 7.—The bye-election in the Upton constituency consequent on the Hon. E. F. L. Wood's appointment as Viceroy of India resulted as follows:—

Major J. W. Hills (Conservative)—16,423.
Mr. John Murray (Liberal)—11,422.—Reuter's Special.

Cairo, Dec. 7.—Cobham has arrived here, he landed at Sollum yesterday and flew to Cairo this morning.—Reuter's Special.

Montreal.—The Montreal Harbour Commission has awarded the contract for superstructure of the new trans-Laurentian bridge at a price of 6,954,000 dols.—Reuter.

Vancouver.—A shipment of 5,250 tons of raw sugar has been received from Fiji, and will be refined for the western markets in a newly opened refinery.—Reuter.

Trail (British Columbia).—The Trail smelter is now the largest non-ferrous metallurgical plant in the world, and operated entirely by hydro-electric power. The zinc plant is capable of turning out 200 tons of refined zinc per diem, and has a tank room with an area of over 50,000 sq. ft., in which electrolytic zinc is produced.—Reuter.

Chatham (Ontario).—Several yields of slightly over 100 bushels to the acre have been reported in this neighbourhood. The highest previously recorded was 98 bushels.—Reuter.

Ottawa.—Pig iron production in Canada during August was 26,513 tons, and the cumulative production for the eight months ended August was 338,351 tons, compared with 495,658 tons for the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

Saskatoon (Saskatchewan).—Mr. A. Clearwater, a local farmer, claims the Canadian record for speed wheat-growing. His wheat this year was sown on May 17th, 113 days after which it was at the lakehead, loading for export. His crop averaged 24½ bushels to the acre.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SCOUTS.

A meeting of those interested in the National Scout movement will be held at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday (the 12th instant) at the office of Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors, No. 110, Medows Street, Bombay, when the objects of the movement will be explained by Mr. N. H. Pandia, Solicitor, and a Committee will be formed to organise the same, when representatives of every ward are cordially requested to attend.

RETIRED DEPUTY POSTMASTER OF BOMBAY G. P. O.

On last Saturday, a "Send Off" was given by the employees of the Bombay G. P. O and the T. S. O.'s to Mr. Yeshwantrao Talpade late Deputy Postmaster, Bombay G. P. O. who after a strenuous service extending to 32 years retired from Government Service. Mr. Yeshwantrao was presented with a keepsake of gold studs and links.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay National School anniversary, at 6-0 p.m.; Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, Mahatma Gandhi to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff re. Hospital Accommodation in the city, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay Arr.	(Colaba) Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Dec. 8 (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Wed.)	7h. 0m.	6h. 1m.
Dec. 10 (Thu.)	7h. 0m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Fri.)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Sat.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sun.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

A. I. SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.A., [illegible] conducting prayers on the 3rd A.I.S. Spiritualistic Conference at Calcutta.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Prof. E. A. Parker will deliver a lecture on "The Necessity of Poetry" to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the Public. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan will preside.

UNPANISHAD CLASS

Swami Yatiswaranada of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY

An urgent meeting of the Joint Board of the Congress Nationalists Municipal Party will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6.30 p.m. at the Congress House, Girgam, Back Road. All the Ward Secretaries are also invited to attend.

SHRI RASHTEIYA SHALA.

The 5th anniversary of the above school will be celebrated to-day at 6 p.m. in the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. Mahatma Gandhi will preside.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. E. A. Parker of Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "The Necessity of Poetry", to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Articled Clerks' Association will be held at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday (the 12th instant) at the office of Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors, 110, Medows Street, Bombay, to enrol further members, appoint office-bearers and decide upon the programme of work and studies.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Secretary announces that the following donations to the Society have been thankfully received during the quarter ended 30th November last:—Western India Turf Club, Rs. 500; N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 200; The Grain Merchants' Association, Rs. 100; His Highness the Maharaja of Porbandar, Rs. 250.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

January 7th December 1925

Market	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate	Closing rate	Difference
NEW YORK	19.47	19.38 —09		
LIVERPOOL	10.05	10.03 —02	10.03	—02

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1925.

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

Lala Lajpat Rai devoted a large portion of his eloquent speech in closing the session of the Hindu Mahasabha to the justification of his position as criticised in these columns. He takes exception to our description of the political communalism advocated by him as a counter-blast to the Muslims' insistence on communal representation as one wrong pitted against another. He denies that the course he suggests the Mahasabha to follow is a wrong at all and declares that the wrong is perpetrated by the Muslims alone. The Muslims' obstinate insistence on communal representation is as indefensible is it is unfortunate. It is the duty of all patriotic Indians to induce the Muslims to abandon their insistence. The right method to secure this is by persuasion and conciliation. On the other hand, to advocate methods that will only deepen the mutual mistrust and fear will be answering one wrong by another. It cannot be denied that the Muslims are a minority and; as a minority, entitled to the protection of their interests. How this protection is to be secured must be determined by the joint deliberation of the representatives of different communities in their National Parliament—the Congress. The Lucknow Pact formulated by the Congress gave this protection to the Muslims. If, therefore, instead of getting the Pact revised by substituting joint electorates with reserved seats or by abandoning communal representation altogether, through the Congress with the willing consent of the Muslims, a combination of non-Muslims is sought to be created to combat the communalism of Muslims outside the Congress, is it expected that the original fear and mistrust of the majority entertained by the Muslims will not be revived? As to the Lalaji's fear that the Muslims seek to dominate the political life of the country, it is a fear which, we repeat, is not warranted by the utterances of responsible Muslim leaders and if this fear is widely shared by the Hindus, it is the duty of Muslim leaders to allay it immediately. Even if some irresponsible Muslims whose fantastic views are voiced by the "Muslim Outlook" cherish this dream, it is hardly feasible of realisation as will be clear from a calm and dispassionate consideration of the actualities of the situation. The political development of India is to proceed along the lines of representative government. Is it seriously suggested that in a country so governed a minority of seven crores will dominate a majority of twenty-two crores? That such a fear should be entertained is eloquent of the mentality which entertains it It is a mentality over-powered by despair because it has lost faith in the collective wisdom of the nation and in its genius for constructive statesmanship. The speech of Bhai Pramanand while it shows the dangerous path to which a counsel of despair may lead also confirms the fear that, as in the Muslim League, the communal extremist is likely to dominate the political outlook of the Hindu Mahasabha. Bhai Pramanand characterised the entire Muslim community as being devoid of patriotism. It is criminal folly to indict a whole community and Bhai Pramanand's essay in rousing communal passion is not calculated to bridge the gulf between Hindus and Muslims. The fact that there is for the Sabha a vast field for the work of constructive reform within the Hindu community itself, makes the utilisation of its platform for such a purpose a distinct disservice to the country. Bhai Pramanand is fully entitled to hold and propagate his views But his speech is not likely to strengthen the contention of Lala Lajpat Rai that the Sabha will not degenerate into an instrument of communal war.

We pointed out yesterday that there was imperative need for the organization of every community not for political warfare but for securing reform from within so as to make it an efficient instrument for national freedom and progress. The advent of the Hindu Sabha to Bombay has naturally focussed attention on the deliberations of a body, from the stabilising and unifying work of which, in the non-political sphere, every patriotic Indian can hope to obtain assistance in the task of quickening the sense the indian nationality. The session of the Sabha in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of this city has been carried through with success, and, in view of the many practical suggestions made for the reconstruction of the Hindu community, will be of great educative value. But the vast gathering at the session seemed to be drawn together more under the impression that Hinduism was courting political disaster unless some steps were immediately taken, than from the consciousness of internal danger to Hinduism and Hindu society not much of which was heard in the speeches. About the urgent need for reform from within many of the speakers expressed only very cursory and nebulous views. Mr. Jayakar in picturesque and appropriate language stressed the need for an "attempt to spread the message of cultural and religious unity amongst the several sections of Hinduism," and for bringing it into line "with the requirements of a modern and well-equipped society," but his speech largely consisted in rebutting the aspersions cast, or likely to be cast on the Hindu Sabha as an anti-national body, and in defending the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. Several other speakers referred to these movements more as a means of safeguarding Hinduism against the danger of loss of members, than on the ground that they would lead to better cohesion in the Hindu community itself. The President of the Sabha had expressed emphatic views on reform, but very little attention was paid to the excellent point he made when he declared in his Presidential address that "time and circumstances were against the existence of the 'Varnashrama Dharma' system." This is not a statement likely to be palatable to the Sanatanist Hindu, and we wonder if the members of the Marwari community, who had courageously attended the session, relished it. But the Lalaji has definite views on the subject, and he made some very valuable suggestions to the Hindu community, which its reformers should set themselves to consider immediately "The best thing for us," Lala Lajpat Rai said, "is deliberately to change our social code, and for that there was ample authority and provision in the ancient scripture." "Samaj Dharma is always regulated by *Desh* and *Kal* (place and time.) The Hindus have from time to time changed it, according to their altered needs and circumstances, and this has given their stability and permanence." If there is ample authority and provision in the ancient criptures to change the Hindu social code, and recent research clearly shows that there is, it should not be difficult for the organizers of the Hindu Sabha gradually to win over the chief interpreters of those scriptures in modern Hindu society, the Shankaracharyas, on their side. After all the recent session of the Sabha in this city was a protest of dissent against the views these high priests of varying ritualism hold, and a very large body of Hindu opinion follows them. That opinion will offer glib praise to the work of the organisers of the Sabha, when that work is held up to them as the conservation of Hindus as a separate entity from encroachments from outside, but will that opinion, inchoate and immobile as it is, help them in a radical internal reform of the whole structure of Hinduism?

What is the message of Hinduism to this large body of Hindu opinion? In the vast majority of cases it consists in following the ritual of the particular caste, a routine which is disturbed only under the stress of economic circumstance. To Mr. Jayakar the message of Hinduism "is well proclaimed when the non-Brahmin desires to attain the privileges of a Brahmin," and there are many people in the country, according to him, "who believe that the ultimate satisfaction of this craving will be reached when the Brahmin voluntarily accords to the non-Brahmin all the prized privileges and prerogatives of the higher castes subject only to the requirement that the non-Brahmin will conform to the cultural and social tests and standards of the higher castes." But the difficulty is: Who is to impose these cultural and social tests? When the Brahmin left the pursuit of knowledge and its free participation with others, and entered the field of modern society as an economic competitor, respect for him disappeared. He trades upon past glory and as the village priest ekes out a miserable existence from the fees which the villager as yet unaffected by the Satya-Shodhak dispellers of darkness, graciously allows him. The reforming Hindu will have to be in this matter as bold as the Lalaji and strive for a radical change in the Hindu social code. An illustration of this boldness was the uncompromising unanimity with which the session agreed to solve the problem of untouchability. In respect of caste reform the resolution of the Sabha was disappointing and betrayed an imperfect understanding of the problem. The resolution demands the amalgamation, as far as possible, of the various subcastes in which the four Varnas are at present split up. The Varnas thus still remain and so long as the four main castes remain untouched, the evils associated with the caste system will not disappear. For the root of the evil lies in the arrogation by the Brahmin of superiority based on the accident of birth and not on merit, leading to the conflict between Brahminism and non-Brahminism. The reform must come from the top by the relinquishment of privileges associated with birth alone. The Brahmins must follow the example of the Samurai of the Japan, and in the fine phrase of Lala Lajpat Rai, Brahminism must become synonymous with Hinduism. The statesmanship of the organizers of the Sabha will, we hope, be directed to the winning over of Sanatanist Hindus for this and other reforms from within. There is no reason why they cannot be made to realise the urgency of the many practical suggestions for reform contained in Mr. Jayakar's speech. With his large and balanced outlook, he indicated the need of taking up the work of creating and spreading ideas about social and marital purity, of which a practical illustration is Mr. Advani's bill for monogamous marriages for Sind Hindus. He referred to the work of purifying Hindu *Kshetras*, to the urgency of practical assistance to Hindu pilgrims, to the need for opening out avenues of employment to old Pandits and scholars. He considered the curtailment of enthusiasm for animal sacrifices in the name of the deities as one of the activities of the Sabha. These are matters in which the Sanatanist Hindu can co-operate with the reformer. The latter has a task, onerous and difficult, in making an impression of new ideas on masses of ignorant people steeped in old world prejudice but the success the reform movement has hitherto attained ought to serve him as a beacon of hope and courage. But, apart from the abolition of caste, the greatest need of the Hindu community as of the Muslim community is the improvement of the status of woman as an equal partner with man in the great adventure of life. We welcome the special emphasis which the Lalaji laid on this reform which he rightly described as the crux of the social problem which the Hindu community has to face.

HAPHAZARD DEVELOPMENT.

In their work on "Indian Municipalities," published this week, Professor K. T. Shah and Miss Bahadurji have a very interesting chapter on the progress of housing reform and town-planning in India. They treat housing-reform as a modern problem and as something smaller in its scope than town-planning, but even in the case of old cities they urge the need of correlating the details of the two problems in order to promote civic beauty and civic convenience. The main difficulty is admitted to be the lack of finance, but next only to it is the bane of "haphazard growth." One cause of this haphazard growth is the irregular speed with which parts of a single scheme are developed by the administering agencies. Credit is given to the object of Bombay suburban development, but, in practice, growth is deformed through the habit of neglecting one area in order to obtain excuse for lazy progress in some other area. An example of haphazard development and listless direction may be found in the stage reached by the town-planning scheme at Bandra. Scheme No. 3 was notified by the Bandra Municipality and the Suburban Salsette Development Department in the year 1919. The rule is that a development-scheme, once sanctioned, should be completed in ten years; but parts of Scheme 3 have not been touched yet. The authorities are, no doubt, cerebrating over details, but for the rate-payers to the immediately north of the Bandra station there is no ocular evidence of development. The plans were prepared by the Municipality, and submitted to the Bombay Government for sanction. The Bombay Government sanctioned them. When the arbitrator, Mr. Gilbert Lodge, started interviewing land-owners, the Municipality resolved to modify the original plan. The land-owners belonging to the Danda side and the interior parts of Bandra, got the modification passed at a meeting and sent it to the Government for sanction. The Government are holding it up on the plea that the necessary details, which ought to, accompany the proposal, have not been submitted by the Municipality yet. The Municipal authorities at Bandra seem to be sleeping over their affairs and the story of haphazard development goes on through their faculty for drift. Already six years have passed and the people, who took up occupancies in the assurance of early development, have to pass through dangerous foot-paths in summer and wade through slush in the monsoon! The policy of the Municipality ought to be to make building sites attractive and increase the amenities of decent access, good lighting and general protection to the rate-payers. Bandra with a full-bloom Municipality leaves ends and corners neglected. Lethargy is responsible for irregular development; and we hope the Municipality will not keep their programme in some dusty pigeon-hole. The rate-payers will be quite in order if they forswear patience and through a few of their representatives demand a public statement as to what they have done during six years and what they mean to do to liquidate the consequences of neglect in the next four years An aggrieved rate-payer suggests that a beginning may be made by taking up the area that comes between Turner Road and Khar as also between Ghodbunder Road and the Bandra Hospital Road as Part (A) of the scheme and finish it early. Something should promptly be done to avert another scandalous case of haphazard development in the suburbs.

Notes of the Day.

Measuring their Success.

The resignation of the Luther Cabinet, after the return to Berlin of Dr. Luther, and of Dr. Stresemann, is only a feeler, and an attempt to ascertain the measure of their success. The retirement of the Nationalists from the Luther Cabinet was expected. Dr. Luther trusts to the solidarity of the Centre Party and the subtlety of his colleague, Dr. Stresemann, in evolving a reconstructed ministry which will make a successful appeal to the moderate elements amongst the Nationalists to give the Government a working majority. The Nationalists are not strong enough in the Reichstag to turn the Coalition Government out only by themselves. All their efforts are directed towards breaking up the coalition. The Bavarian Peoples' Party has no love for the Locarno agreement, but neither has it any love for Nationalist extravagances of language and sentiment, and it is to the Bavarian section that Stresemann will look for giving him time and opportunity to consolidate the achievement of Locarno. As the "Koelnische Zeitung" in its issue of November 17 points out, Count Westrap, the stormy petrel of German Nationalism, has already begun a campaign against the possibility of that achievement. He declared on the very day that the Cologne evacuation was announced, that all those were half-measures, that Germany had not approached one inch towards liberty since 1919. But it is unlikely his voice will prevail.

Why have it at all?

They say it is impossible to foresee the results of a criminal trial, but in one set of circumstances peculiar to India, it is easy to anticipate the verdict. The accused must be a tea-planter, the deceased a labourer and the jury racially empanelled; then it is certain that British justice will triumph in an acquittal. The irascible planter continues to thank Providence for the vulnerable character of the human spleen in the tropics. The Madhapur homicide case has ended in favour of the accused, Mr. Wilson. There was a jury consisting of three Europeans and two Indians and by a majority of 3, the accused was convicted of simple hurt, on grave and sudden provocation; the sentence is Rs. 200 fine which the accused planter paid by dipping his hand into one of his fobs. It is virtually an award of acquittal for which credit is due to the license of racial juries. Mr. Wilson told the jury that he did slap the deceased Dasarath, but the slap on the left cheek made Dasarath stumble down. The spleen, so dear to Anglo-Indian counsel, is, however, situated a few feet away from the left cheek. The Civil Surgeon deposed that "death was due to haemorrhage from rupture of the spleen" and he was of the view that "a kick on the spleen might cause rupture." To explain the kick in it, the accused gave a very touching, if not exactly scientific, account of what really happened; it gives as much credit to his foot as to his heart. He admitted the slap and when Dasarath fell down, the tea-planter came to the rescue. How did he act the good Samaritan? Mr. Wilson says that he pushed him slowly with his foot." Think of the difference between a spleen-splitting kick and just pushing a prostrate man "slowly with his foot." We should picture it as an episode in a slow-motion film, the foot pushing the accused slowly, very slowly. Such was the evidence that satisfied the jury. Would it not be cheaper to give up the prosecution of planters in such instances? There is no use persisting in a futile course. It means waste of money to Government, annoyance to the planter and what is worst the aggravation of racial feeling when all of us, Indians and British, should concentrate on mutual love and imperial sentiment.

An Indefensible Attitude.

In reply to a letter to the Press by a prominent member of the Corporation, Mr. Fazul I. Rahimtoola, fully exposing the Government's conduct in attempting now to back out of their promise to help the Corporation in the latter's scheme of primary education, the Government cause it to be known, through their Director of Information, that it is their contention 'that the Corporation cannot claim to receive the same financial assistance as the mofussil without being subject to the same liabilities." Mr. Rahimtoola had pointed out that if the claim of all other municipalities for a grant of 50 per cent contribution was recognised and paid by Government the claim of the Bombay Corporation to equal treatment cannot be questioned. He rightly emphasises the fact 'that it was on these principles that the Government gave a legally binding undertaking to the Bombay Corporation in 1918 in spite of the provisions of the Police Charges Act that they will in future contribute half of the further expenditure on primary education from the Provincial Treasury." On this understanding the Bombay Corporation took up the onerous responsibility of initiating the scheme of free and compulsory primary education. Now the Government turn round and say that the Corporation has consistently refused to agree to Government control and supervision of its schools, of the type exercised by the State in the case of mofussil authorities. This is a lame and unworthy excuse. It is astonishing that at this stage in the controversy, the Government in order to disguise their reluctance adequately to help Bombay in inaugurating free and compulsory education should talk of supervising the educational work of a highly efficient municipal body in the same manner as they do in case of rural municipalities. What kind of local self-government is this, that the first municipality in the Presidency is not to be allowed freedom of self-rule in its educational administration? To say that if Bombay wants free and compulsory education, let Bombay's citizens pay for it is to imply that Bombay is a separate water-tight compartment which the mofussil cannot touch. Does not Bombay contribute to the prosperity of the mofussil, does this city fail to come to their succour when famine funds are opened, and does it not normally provide employment for a very large number of mofussil inhabitants? Why should it not then obtain an adequate portion from the Provincial revenues when it has the noble ambition of giving free education to their children?

NEW PERSIAN REGIME

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AT WORK

REZA KHAN PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

TEHERAN, Dec. 6.

The Constituent Assembly was opened by His Highness Reza Pehlevi, temporary ruler of Persia, in royal state before a large gathering consisting of foreign representatives, prominent personalities, superior military officers, directors of Government departments and some members of the Mejliss. In the opening speech H. H. Pehlevi reminded his audience that this assembly was elected by the whole nation according to the resolution approved by the Mejliss after having deposed the Kajar dynasty and having given a temporary rule to him and to the Assembly was codmitted the duty of appointing the final and permanent ruler. After the conclusion of the speech Reza Khan left the Assembly in the royal carriage. Half an hour later the Constituent Assembly began its official work.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Teheran.—The election of the constituent Assembly which was started in the first week of November has ended after having lasted four weeks and nearly all members gathered at the opening of the Assembly yesterday. Such a speedy election and convocation of the Assembly is unprecedented in Persian history and was the result of great energy and activity exerted by the temporary ruler and the Cabinet.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LOSS £ 1,600,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Chartered Accountants' statement of accounts of the Empire Exhibition states that the financial loss hitherto ascertained is nearly £1,600,000. The immediate liability of the guarantors has been fixed at fifteen shillings in the pound.—Reuter.

The notice is signed by three joint liquidators including Mr. J. H. Thomas. After mentioning the figure of the guarantors' immediate liability (which it is emphasised is the minimum and may be increased if the assets do not realise certain claims established), the notice points out that individual sums are payable "at your earliest convenience" and interest at five per cent. per annum will be charged on the outstanding sums after 31st December.—Reuter's Special.

I. C. S. BILL.

LORD LEE'S MOVE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "Morning Post" says that the delay in passing the Indian Civil Services Bill is causing some apprehension. Viscount Lee of Farnham will draw the attention to the subject to-morrow and point out the discouragement to the Civil Service and to the prospective recruits if it fails to pass this session.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Beirut.—A sharp fighting is reported to have occurred yesterday in the south of Damascus when a large force of Druses attacked the French post. A strong French column with tanks, armoured cars and aeroplanes sortied from the city after a fight lasting the whole day and drove off the insurgents who sustained heavy losses.—Reuter.

FRENCH WAR DEBT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Paris.—In an interview with "Le Matin" M. Loucheur said that France would reopen the question of the French war debt without delay. He was proceeding to London in January and M. Berenger was going to Washington.—Reuter.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO S. S. DANDOLO

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A message from Port Said says that the Italian steamer "Dandolo" proceeding to Calcutta from Genoa struck the bank while avoiding a collision with another vessel. It is feared that a serious damage has been caused to her stern and frame. Divers and surveyor are examining.—Reuter.

MR. KIPLING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Kipling continues to improve though pneumonic process changes but slowly.—Reuter.

BENGAL IRON COY'S AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr MacLellan, Chairman of the Bengal Iron Company, has sent out a circular to the shareholders replying to Mr. Collies' letter. He takes exception to the assertion that the plant has greatly depreciated and points out that a great deal of money is required in connection with the income-tax payments. He repudiates the suggestion that he personally has been selling his preference shares.—Reuter's Special.

NEW ERA IN CHINA

BREAKDOWN IN MUKDEN?

JAPS FLEE TO KOREA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Tokio.—Despatches from Mukden indicate that the Japanese residents there are alarmed at the situation as the result of Chang Tso Lin's defeat. A number of Japs have already fled to Korea. Foreign Minister Shidehara is optimistic, however, and speaks of the dawning of a new era in China.

Peking.—Kuosungling's troops under the pretence of surrendering turned on Chang-Tso-Lin's army. The Left flank of Chang-Tso-Lin army's defence line completely collapsed and is in full retreat to Mukden. It may make a last stand at Liao river. There is a complete breakdown all round in Mukden and there is a genral exodus from it. Chang-Tso-Lin has notified his intention of retiring into private life and is preparing to leave Mukden.

Tokio.—There is a likelihood of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria being shortly reinforced as, it is stated, it is greatly under strength. The Japanese General Staff expect that Chang-Tso-Lin will not withstand Kuosungling's attacks, but do not anticipate heavy fighting. Japan will, probably, not take action beyond normalising, as a precautionary measure, her garrison in Manchuria.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Tokio.—The possibility that Manchuria may disintegrate into its three original provinces if, and when, Kuosungling defeats Chang-Tso-Lin and seizes the reins, and Russia steps in to take advantage of the situation is mentioned by the newspaper "Hochishimbun", which also fears that Kuosungling may repudiate responsibility for the military notes issued by his predecessor amounting to fifty billion Chinese dollars. The paper says such action might result in a loss of sixty million Chinese dollars to the Japanese holders.—Reuter.

BENGAL CR. LAW A. ACT.

MR. ACHARYA'S NOTICE OF RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A. has sent notice of a Bill to be moved in the next session of the Legislative Assembly for amending the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Act of 1925 adding a proviso to Section 6 of the Supplementary Act of 9125, namely, "Provided that every person so arrested or committed to or detained in custody shall within three months of his arrest, commitment, or detention be brought to trial on some specific charge whether under the local Act or the Code, and if not so brought to trial shall be set at liberty and shall not be liable to rearrest on the same grounds whether under the local Act or the Code for a period of one year from the date of his release."

In the objects and reasons it is stated that the present bill while recognising the need for extraordinary powers in an emergency, seeks to place some reasonable restraint upon the use of such powers by providing that no citizen merely through official suspicion should be indefinitely placed under the custody or in detention longer than for a period of three months. Where, an all-powerful Executive cannot even within three months after a suspect's arrest bring an open charge against him, the suspicion against him must be legally considered to have been unfounded and the man must be set at liberty.—A. P.

POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The doom of bumbledom is spelled in the provisional proposals circulated to the local authorities all over the country by the Minister of Health under which County Councils will absorb the functions of the existing poor law authorities.

A further phase in that process of revolutionising and simplifying the administration of law is lopping off of the historic anomalies inaugurated by Lord Birkenhead whose radical revision of property law comes into operation on the 1st January 1926.—Reuter.

SENTENCE FOR LIFE CONFIREMED.

BARODA, Dec. 7.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has ratified the sentence of imprisonment for life pronounced by the Prant Judge on the notorious Kathiawar dacoit named Bhan Raning. His Highness has likewise accorded sanction to the same sentence pronounced on Kaola Malia and Roopla Jesla.—A. P.

ACUTE EXCITEMENT IN RUBBER SHARES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the Stock Exchange excitement in the rubber shares is more acute than ever. The morning papers state that large accumulation of orders together with firmness in the commodity are causing a wild rush for the shares at soaring prices.—Reuter's Special.

MORE COUNSEL OF DESPAIR.

"SWARAJ POSSIBLE WITHOUT MUSLIMS."

LALAJI DEFENDS HINDU SABHA.

END OF PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Hindu Mahasabha met again on Monday at 5 p.m., with Lala Lajpat Rai in the chair. The Sabha then went on with the discussion of the remaining resolutions which numbered about a dozen, important among them being those on the removal of the "purdah," the amelioration of the condition of the Hindu widows and the starting of Rescue Homes, re-affirming the resolution of the Sindh Provincial Conference re the increase of representations in the Bombay Council for non-Muslim population of Sind and protesting against the action of the Madras Government in prohibiting access to certain people during car festival at Kalpate. A number of resolutions were moved from the chair chief among them being one on the spread of Hindi as the "lingua franca" for the Hindus and another disapproving of communal representation in the local bodies and in the public services of the country. All the resolutions were passed unanimously. Bhai Pramanand in supporting one of the resolutions made a long speech lasting for over half an hour in the course of which he made a statement—he described it as a challenge—that the Muslims loved their religion but did not love the country.

LALAJI'S CLOSING SPEECH.

In closing the sessions Lala Lajpat Rai, the President made a feeling speech. Lalaji congratulated the organisers of the Mahasabha on the success they had achiever, a sucress which was really great. To the critics who said that the Hindus of the Western Presidency, did not appreciate the objects of the Hindu Mahasabha, Lalaji said, looking from the success of the Conference at Bombay in which were represented all classes of people from Maharashtra, Karnatak, Gujrat, Sind and Kathiawar that their fears were unfounded and wrong. After seeing this gathering at Bombay and his personal experience in Madras, he was glad that Hindu life felt as one from Cape Camorin to the Himalayas and from Karachi and Bombay in the west to Calcutta in the East. Wherever he had gone he had a generous response. That pointed out that Hindu sentiment was spreading and that the principle for which the Hindu Mahasabha stood were acceptable to all sections of the people and in all parts of the country. One thing distinguished the Bombay Conference from the one held at Calcutta and that was that all the great leaders of Bombay had graced the Conference with their presence and as such he congratulated them on their kindness or rather their consciousness of duty towards their countrymen. Continuing, Lalaji explained at great length why he was opposed to the passing of a resolution regarding any of the recent riots committing the Conference to one or the other set of views. In his opinion it did not become a Conference like theirs to pass views on incidents, the facts of which had not been judicially proved.

NO TWO WRONGS.

He referred to the latitude he had shown to Bhai Parmanand while speaking on one of the resolutions, and said that he wanted Bhai Parmanand to have his full say only to show them one of the signs of the times—and he must admit one of the saddest signs of the times of how greatest of their patriots come to possess the mentality that Bhai Parmanand came to possess. Lalaji had known Bhai Parmanand from his very childhood and how he had suffered and sacrificed for his convictions and principles, Bhai Parmanand had never lived for himself but had, in fact, allowed his enthusiasm the better of his intellect and reason. He had suffered the rigours of jail life in the Andamans and such a man like Bhai Parmanand was certainly entitled to have his views patiently heard. Personally speaking the speaker did not see eye to eye with Bhai Parmanand. But, one thing was certain, that unless and until the Muslims changed their narrow mentality and unless and until the conditions in the country settled themselves into the national grove such mentality as exhibited by Bhai Parmanand was bound to grow. There was nothing like "two wrongs" as some fondly imagined. There was only one wrong in the country. And that one wrong began when the Muslims insisted on communal representation in the Councils. Not only did they insist on perpetuating that wrong but they insisted on its extension to local bodies and public services. When the Muslims insisted on communal representation, it was bound to have reaction in its train and how they were told that two wrongs did not go to make a right. "I submit," continued Lalaji, "and I submit boldly that there is *one* wrong. The Muslims have started it by the insistence of communal representation. The moment the Muslims give up the communal representation, the so-called strife and bitterness would cease."

MUSLIM MENTALITY.

Proceeding, Lalaji said that they were told that there were only a few irresponsible Muslim leaders desired political domination. Unless they were to understand that there were no responsible Muslim leaders outside the Western Presidency and the South, that statement could not be taken as correct. He would tell them that a responsible Muslim paper of Lahore which is styled as an irresponsible rag by a few self-styled responsible Muslim leaders, but which is widely read and subscribed to by the educated Muslims of the Punjab and the U. P.—the "Muslim Outlook"—an organ of educated Muslims of the Punjab had openly advocated for a Muslim raj for India. The only reply by way of the mildest rebuke came from a responsible Muslim leader no less than a president of the Khilafat Conference that the Muslims in India should work for an Islam raj not a Muslim raj. Well that was a distinction without a difference. The difference might be that in Muslim raj the Government might be exclusively run by the Muslims, but in the Islamic raj the administration might be shared by the Hindus. That gave an insight of the Muslim mentality. Bhai Parmanand had tried to explain why the Muslim insisted on communal representation and how they had tried to monopolise political power in the Punjab. Were they to understand that the Punjab Muslims did not understand the mind of their leaders, or did not know the views of responsible Muslim leaders? It was in the Bombay Presidency that they decided that the N. W. F. Provinces be separated from India and be given an autonomous government. Since then tall talks had been going on. He knew more about them than he would like to speak in public. "We don't want to fight with the Muslims or to retaliate with them", continued Lalaji. "We are prepared to embrace the Muslims as brethren, but in no case will we allow the Muslims or any community to dominate over other communities in politics. We are prepared to share the joys and woes of a joined raj with the Muslims or any other community. The Hindus are quite prepared to share the good and evils of running the administration of their country. They and we are the sons of the same soil. We must organise to kill communalism in politics. We want to direct the battery of attacks upon the responsible and irresponsible Muslim leaders who want to perpetuate religious differences in the national life."

SWARAJ WITHOUT MUSLIMS.

Continuing, Lalaji said what he insisted was that they stood against the granting of a particular right to a particular community which they were not prepared to concede to all. They wanted to live in peace with all. They did not want religious differences in politics. Therefore he would ask that all the battery of attack and criticism be directed against those who insisted on the perpetuation of the one wrong and not against them of the Hindu Sabha. Political power helped the diffusion of religion and that class of people who claimed a separate political entity by reason of religion constituted a danger to the national life of a country. All of them wanted to be free. He would not remain in subjection for a second, if he could help it. But, there was no use in living in a land of dreams. They must produce certain conditions in the country before they could talk of Swaraj. They must change the Muslim mentality as soon as possible. That change could be best brought about by all the non-Muslim communities joining together and work for Swaraj, no matter whether the Muslims joined them or not. And he was sure in spite of the Muslims if they all organise Swaraj was not distant. One and all must organise and combine. It was not a question of warfare. It was a pure question of arithmetic, of pure logic. That was what he wanted to emphasize. Did the remedy lie in crying for unity or in their efforts to strengthen their forces, asked the speaker. If Hindu-Muslim unity could not be achieved they were told Swaraj would not be possible, and well might they despair. But could they say that twenty-four crores of Hindus so clever, so able and so well organised could not achieve the liberation of their country? The organisation of the Hindus gave the younger hope to live. It was a message of hope, of faith, of confidence and of self-reliance.

NO RETALIATION.

"I feel the pulse of the Hindu people", concluded Lalaji, "and I know they are with me. With the last of my breaths I will stop aggressiveness on the part of Hindu Maha Sabha. We don't stand for retaliation. If we act aggressively, we will be carried into wrong paths. Do everything in your power to protect and guard your legitimate rights. Your talk of retaliation is a tall talk. Carry on positive work so as to strengten the Hindu community socially, morally and

LEAGUE COUNCIL

ENTHUSIASM AT GENEVA

M. BRIAND'S ABSENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Geneva.—A stage has been set for tomorrow's opening meting of the Council of League. Most of the delegates including Sir A. Chamberlain and Mr. Amery have arrived but disappointment is felt at the prospect of M. Briand being detained in Paris owing to the parliamentary situation. M. Paul Boncour will represent France. Large numbers of newspapermen including Germans have arrived in anticipation of lively sessions when the Council broaches the Graeco-Bulgarian and Mosul questions.—Reuter.

Paris.—It is definitely announced that M. Briand will not go to Geneva to attend the opening of the League Council.—Reuter.

TURCO-IRAQUIAN BOUNDARY

ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent writes that a sub-committee of three members of the League Council is drawing up a tentative compromise of the Turco-Iraquian boundary which with one or two local concessions to the Turkish claim is believed to follow fairly closely the present Brussels line but the Turks are credited with a determination not to accept any line North of Lower Zab which will give them Mosul.—Reuter.

NO SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Geneva.—There is no foundation for the report circulated that the Turkish representatives are privately negotiating with Sir A. Chamberlain and Col. Amery regarding Mosul. This question is, on the other hand, before the League Council who will deal with it to-morrow. It is generally expected that the Turks will not yield.—Reuter.

MEETING OF COUNCIL OF A. I. SWARAJYA PARTY.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party, informs that a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swarajya Party will be held in Tilak Nagar, Cawnpore, on Friday, 25th December.—A. P.

less but not the least economically. I could understand young men burning with enthusiasm lose their temper when they see the modesty of their sisters being outraged. I won't blame them for it; I don't doubt the purity of their motives. But, I will advise them to keep calm and proceed cooly. To remain calm and cool even in a battle of life and death is winning half the battle. Don't let yourself be carried away by anger. It is un-Hindu, it is unethical and most of all inexpedient in politics."

Addressing the ladies in Hindi, Lalaji exhorted them to develop such a frame of mind that they would teach their girls to be "virmatas"—mothers of heroes—and bring forth such children only as would live for virtue, faith and religion and shall not esteem life above those great things.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at yesterday's sitting:

"In the opinion of this Conference it is pre-eminently desirable in the best interests of the Hindu community, religious, moral, social and political, that all disabilities imposed on the women of the community by the custom of purdah be forthwith removed; that full and free provision be made for their education in all branches of human knowledge; that monogamy be enforced; and that the marriageable age of boys and girls be raised to 25 and 16 respectively."

"This Conference most earnestly draws the attention of the community to the extremely deplorable condition of Hindu widows and to the hardships to which they are subjected by their own people and community, and calls upon all Hindus of all sects, denominations and castes to improve and alleviate their condition in every way possible and according to their religious beliefs and faiths."

"This Conference urges the absolute necessity of immediately opening shelter homes for such Hindu women as are stranded unprotected and unprovided for by their own relatives for any reason whatever, where facilities may be provided to them for such education as may be needed for their economic independence and moral uplift. And further that one such Rescue Home may be immediately opened in Bombay and for starting this the following committee (named at the Conference) is appointed."

"That with a view to bring about greater solidarity in the Hindu community, it is desirable that the four "Varnas" of the Hindus should make every effort to bring greater unity amongst them by gradually amalgamating as far as possible the various sub-castes into which the four Varnas are at present split up."

"During the period communal representation continues to be accepted as the basis of election to the legislatures in India this Conference supports the resolution of the 1st Sindh Provincial Hindu Conference demanding an increase of representation in the Bombay Legislative Council for the non-Moslem population of Sindh."

MAHATMA GANDHI

STARTS FOR BOMBAY.

VISIT OF DHOLKA.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel visited Dholka yesterday. He was received on the station by a crowd of persons who had arrived from the surrounding villages. In the evening he attended a meeting of ladies whom he exhorted to be as pure as Sita. He asked them to spin yarn and put on khaddar. He then attended an open air meeting where an address and a purse were presented to him on behalf of Dholka Taluka. His reply, which was prevously written by him and which was read by his secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai asked the people to give up foreign cloth and even mill cloth and advised the Talukdars to make their ryots happy.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that although Mahatma Gandhi was unable to walk or speak he had visited Dholka being attracted by their love for him. Rs. 1,700 was subscribed for the Deshbandhu Das Memorial Fund. Mahatma Gandhi is leaving to-night for Wargha via Bombay where he will take rest till Congress.—A. P.

AT THE RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The fifth anniversary of the Rashtriya Shala, Bombay, will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bhangwadi Theatre (Kalbadevi Road), when Mahatma Gandhi will preside. All are invited.

MAHATMA GANDHI PURSE FUND.

OVER 2 LAKHS COLLECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

The contributions towards the "Mahatma Gandhi Purse Fund" total Rs. 2,16,167-8-6 which the President of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti of Ahmedabad will make over to Mr. Gandhi in the course of the next few days.—A. P.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 5.

The Cawnpore Exhibition enclosure is situated in the middle of the spacious ground at Tilak Nagar off Goaltuli. On the western side is the Congress pandal and on the east is the delegates' camps and general kitchen. Mahatma Gandhi will open the Exhibition. The Bengal Khadi Pratisthan has come with all their exhibits. Others also will be coming shortly. Mr. Sita Sahai, in charge of the Khaddar Department, is doing all that is possible for the success of the Khadi section. The stalls are in rapid progress of completion. Arrangement has been made to separate the Khadi section from the general exhibits. A *shamiana* will be pitched for holding magic lantern and general lectures on Khadi. The Secretary, Khadi Prathisthan, came here on the 4th to confer with Mr. Sita Sahai regarding the details of the Khadi section.

ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 5.

The All-India Non-Brahmin Congress is to be held at Amraoti on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December, under the Presidentship of the Raja of Pangal. Along with the Congress three more conferences will also be held as under: (1) The All-India Non-Brahmin Social Conference under the presidentship of H. H. the Chatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur. (2) The All-India Satya Shodhak Samaj Conference under the presidentship of Mr. K. G. Bagade. (3) The All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference under the presidentship of R. B. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav.

RAJPUTANA PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Dec. 3.

The following elections were held on the 2nd instant at a meeting of the Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Chandulal Bhargava, President; Pandit Arjunlal Seth, Secretary; Pandit Jankiprasada Begerhotta, Joint Secretary; Sayyed Abbas Ali, Treasurer; Shreeyut Siremal Dugad, Auditor and Maulavi Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, Vice-Presidents.

Pandit Arjunlal Seth, Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, Pandit Jankiprasad Beggerhotta, Rajahadur Govindlal Piti, Siremal Dugar, Maulavi Muhiuddin and Swami Kumaranand were elected members for the All-India Congress Committee from Rajputana.

RASHTRIYA BHASHA SAMMELAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 7.

Sjt. Konda Venkatappaiya has been elected president of the Rashtriya Bhasha Sammelan to be held under the auspices of the Cawnpore Nagri Pracharni Sabha during the Congress week at Cawnpore.

Mr. Purshotam Dass Tandon is the chairman of the Reception Committee. Letters of sympathy with the object of the Sammelan have been received from among others Mr. Gidwani, Raja Sir Rampal Singh and Pandit Malviya.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

FINAL MATCH.

EUROPEANS ALL OUT FOR 352.

PHILLIPS AND HOSIE MISS THE CENTURY.

EUROPEANS	1st Innings	352
HINDUS	1st „ (FOR 1 WICKET)	15

The final match of the Quadrangular Tournament between the Europeans and Hindus began on Monday morning when large crowd turned out to witness it. Travers won the toss and elected to bat first sending in Salter and Phillips to open the innings. The first wicket did not produce many runs as Chandarana separated the pair, but when Hosie joined Phillips there began a partnership which was both profitable and interesting. The rate of scoring was faster than it had ever been in the tournament this year and a large variety of strokes was seen. Both batsmen played free and attractive cricket and kept fairly on a level in the matter of runs. It appeared to be a toss up as to which would get the century first. But fate was against them as Hosie was run out at 88 and Phillips was bowled by Chandarana at 94. Their partnership must go down however as a record one for the second wicket, the previous one being 128 runs put up by Navle and Kantak. The batting did not decrease in quality, however, for Alexander's 46 was a fine display of clean driving, while Campbell's graceful style was only superseded by his fine leg play which was a revelation in itself. Ward excelled in strokes to cover which would have brought him more runs had it not been for vithal's good placing of his fielders. Vezey and Harrison did not come off and though Hughes-Hallett kept his end up for a long time he was never comfortable. It was when Hughes-Hallett and Howlett—the last pair—were batting a note was seen to come to them from the pavilion, and the effect was instantaneous. Whereas their play before this had been on strictly safe lines, the batsmen now opened their shoulders and the innings come to an end soon after when Hughes-Hallett was stumped by Navle off Joshi. It was a brainy move on the part of the European skipper. There was only half an hour to play and the light was deceptive. Travers attained his object for Navle was dismissed when the score was only four runs, and this was a distinct advantage to his side for Navle is one of the most troublesome batsmen to shift. Godambe and Chandarana, however, stuck to their guns and played out time. The former showed distinct promise for he put Travers to the leg boundary twice in a fashion which seemed to indicate that he will see a large number of runs to-day. The bowling, also, was of a high order throughout the day. Chandarana was the most successful bowler and did a great deal of damage. He bowled a fine length which he varied as frequently as he did his pace, and was altogether difficult to play. The Hindu Gymkhana selection committee is to be congratulated on including him in the team, for with his experience of Quadrangular cricket Chandarana is an asset to any attack. Out of 4 wickets which he captured three were clean bedley. In paying tribute to this bowler, however, there is no attempt to detract from the valuable service rendered by S. M. Joshi. He is one who brings bowling to an art. There is no wile absent from his repertoire and he is never at a loss for tactics. His baiting of such a splendid batsman as Campbell was an object lesson. Campbell pulled two successive deliveries to the leg boundary. The third one had him guessing. He jumped at the fourth, hesitated, and was lost, for Navle caught him behind the stumps, as fine a piece of bowling as one could see in the best cricket. There was hardly a batsman who could play him with confidence and none hit him with impunity. Harrison was over rash when he lashed out to him for he was caught by Deodhar on the boundary line. The other bowlers also were very useful in their way, and Naidu once again bowled that wonderful off-break which had caught Colah napping in the first match, but this time Ward was the victim. And the man behind all this was Vithal, who managed his bowlers so well that he was able to dismiss such formidable batting side for a score which is well within the reach of his side's capacity. He carefully nursed his bowlers and brought them on when they could best succeed. His placing of the fielders was admirable, so much so, that it was a matter of great difficulty to obtain a boundary with an orthodox stroke. Outstanding among the fielders was Jai who was responsible for getting Hosie run-out. Fielding in his case was clean and crisp and his throwing in was hard and deadly accurate.

The European skipper had evidently found his lucky coin again for he beat Vithal in the toss and electing to bat first sent G. C. Phillips and M. G. Salter to open the innings. There was a slight adjustment in the Hindu team Godambe appearing in place of Hansraj. At exactly 10-40 Chandarana commenced bowling from the police-court end and Salter obtained a lucky one off his fifth ball. Naidu was entrusted with the attack from the other end and the fifth ball again proved fruitful for Jai let a hit from Salter go to the off-boundary. Phillips seat the first decade on the board by glancing Naidu prettily to the leg boundary and Salter obtained two by putting Chandarana to mid on. He crossed over to face Naidu with a single. A rather quick change was made at the pavilion end where S. M. Joshi replaced Naidu and conceded a single to Salter in his first over. Each batsman took a single and a couple by Phillips put 20 up in 15 minutes. A few singles rolled in and then Salter had a narrow escape from being stumped in lashing out to Joshi. Chandarana bowled the first maiden over to Phillips who survived an appeal for l.b.w. Joshi completely beat Salter but the ball missed the wicket and rolled for two. Chandarana once again did the damage for when Salter stepped outo to him he was smartly held by Navle behind the wickets. (27—1—12).

A GOOD PARTNERSHIP.

He was replaced by Hosie who put his first ball to the mid-on boundary. Phillips played Joshi for a single and Hosie faced the slow bowler off whom he took a run. Both bowlers were maintaining a difficult length and the batsmen played them cautiously. Phillips shicked Chandarana for a single and Hosie got a lucky four when he skied him into the gully and Mahale missed the ball. Phillips stepped in front of an exceptionally slow one from Joshi and pulled it to the leg boundary. The half century appearer after 40 minutes of play. Phillips got another two off Joshi when he glanced him to leg and he followed this up by driving the fast bowler for three Pardeshi stopping the boundary. Hosie caused 60, to be hoisted with a cut, and then Phillips gave Navle an easy chance which the wicket-keeper dropped. The same batsman survived a confident appeal for a catch off Joshi behind the wicket. He chopped the same bowler for three and Hosie stole a single. Hosie earned applause by executing a fine stroke to the leg boundary and got another with a snick. Runs came steadily and 80 appeared on the board after one hour of batting. Phillips was batting exceedingly well and had scored 38 so far. Joshi had Hosie guessing and just missed his wickets but the latter retaliated by pulling him for two runs with a most unorthodox stroke. Naidu relieved Chandarana and was put to the leg boundary by Phillips who took another two before the end of the over. A typically Hosie stroke to the leg boundary hoisted the first century in 75 minutes. Hosie glanced Naidu to the leg boundary and then cut him through slips for another two boundaries bringing his own score to 50 after batting for 50 minutes. It had been an expensive over as Hosie had scored 14 runs in it. Phillips, also, reached his half century with a fine stroke to the off boundary. A couple of singles caused 120 to be hoisted. The batsmen had settled down and were scoring all round the wicket, though their strokes were based on "safety first." S. M. Joshi bowled a maiden over to Hosie and then Godambe relieved Naidu at the Police Court end, his first over conceding three runs. Phillips jumped out at Joshi and hit him to the off-boundary thus scoring his 60. A weak stroke into slips by Hosie realised two runs. In Godambe's next over each batsman took a single. S. S. Joshi replaced S. M. Joshi at the pavilion end when the score was 138. Hosie brought his score to 60 with single off him. The game was held up for a time as Hosie and Deodhar retired for repairs. Chandarana and Vithal came in for applause by good fielding at leg and bid-off. Both batsmen took singles off Godambe and another single by Phillips hoisted 150 after one hour and fifty minutes of play. Hosie brought S. S. Joshi round to the leg boundary nicely the rest of the over being unproductive. Hosie obtained another leg boundary off Godambe and took his score past 70. Phillips drove S. S. Joshi for a single and Hosie sent him to the same place for another. At 163 Chandarana came on again at the Bori Bunder. A big hit by Phillips realised only two runs on account of S. S. Joshi chasing it well. Another change was rung at the pavilion end where S. M. Joshi took on again. Off his first ball Hosie executed a magnificent square hit which reached the boundary. A single by the same batsman raised his score to 80. Phillips drove Chandarana to the off-boundary and Hosie obtained a single off the slow bowled with a similar hit. Phillips reached his 80 with a single. Pardeshi took over the attack from Chandarana and Hosie hoisted 180 on the board with a leg boundary but he lost his wicket in attempting to run two for a close one. (184—2—88). The partnership had lasted one hour and fifty minutes and had added 157 runs. Hosie had played a faultless innings and was as well set as he could be. His action was a risky one as Jai was already throwing in when he commenced the second run. Alexander joined Phillips and played out the remaining few minutes left before lunch when the score was 185 for 2 wickets, Phillips' score being 81.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption at 2-10, Chandarana opened the attack from the Bori Bunder end to Phillips who without many preliminaries dispatched him to the off-boundary. At the other end S. M. Joshi conceded a single to Alexander, and Phillips hit a fine four to leg off the last ball and in the next over reached the 90 with a single. The second century apeared soon after and Chandarana appealed for and obtained a new ball. Joshi bowled a maiden over to Phillips and Alexander took a single off Chandarana. But with his very next ball Chandarana clean bowled Phillips (203—3—94.) It has been a good display of Phillips and except for one life at 28 his batting was faultless. Campbell succeeded him and opened his account with a close run and a series of singles followed. A hard drive by Campbell was well fielded by Vithal. Campbell crossed over with a single and returned with another. Alexander obtained four runs as the result of two overthrows. Campbell was playing graceful cricket and settled down quickly. Running out to Joshi he took full on his bat and sent him to the boundary. Alexander at the other wicket drove Chandarana to the off-boundary and then stole the over with a single. Alexander drove Joshi for a single and Campbell pulled two successive boundaries. He jumped out at the next but Joshi had him caught behind the wicket off the one after. (236—4—18). Campbell's 18 runs had been obtained off some excellent strokes. Ward joined Alexander and scored a single off his third ball. Alexander took two with a leg hit and then each batsmen scored a couple of singles. Off Chandarana's second ball Alexander obtained four with a hard drive. Ward was scoring quietly with an occasional single. Alexander hoisted 250 on the board with an off-drive and Ward had a hard smack well fielded by Deodhar. At this stage Naidu relieved Chandarana at the Police Court end and had a couple of singles scored off him. Hard drives by both batsmen only realised singles. But Ward followed up with a four and one to the off. Vithal had his field placed out well and runs came slowly though steadily.

NAIDU'S FAMOUS BREAK AGAIN.

With a ball identical with that with which he bowled Colah in the previous match, Naidu dismissed Ward. The batsmen at the last moment attempted to smother the ball with his pads but the ball glanced off them on to his wickets (269—5—16). Hughes-Hallett seemed to be ill-at-ease with Joshi whom he could not understand playing back he was puzzled time after time by the slow bowler. He got more confident, however, when in reaching out to a yorker, he pulled it to the leg boundary, and 280 appeared. Alexander scored two with a chop into the gully. Chandarana replaced Naidu and was put to the leg boundary by Hughes-Hallett. Singles came off successive balls and the last one was blocked by Hughes-Hallot. Alexander got Joshi away to square leg for a single and Hughes-Hallett survived an appeal for law l.b.w. in mowing a pull to leg.

CHANDARANA AGAIN.

In Chandarana's next over Alexander was bowled by a splendid good length ball. (294—6—46). The retiring batsman had played an interesting innings and most of his runs had been obtained through clean drives which were worth more runs than they realised. Travers was the next man to bat. A series of singles caused the third century to appeared after nearly four hours of batting. Travers showed the first signs of settling down by lifting Chandarana to the screens. Chandarana gave place to S. S. Joshi at the Police Court end when the score stood at 310. The change was justified when in his very first over he dismissed Travers who was declared l-b-w. (313—7—8). Harrison appeared at the wicket and there was an immediate emmigration of fielders to the boundary line. Hughes-Hallett drove S. M. Joshi for a single and Harrison, who appeared very nervous obtained another. S. S. Joshi's next over added three runs to the total. The score at the tea interval was 315 for 7 wickets, Hughes-Hallett's score being 26.

S M Joshi bowled from the Gymkhana end on resumption and S. S. Joshi from the other end. Harrison took a single in each over but succumbed to S. M. Joshi when he stopped out to him and was held by Deodhar on the boundary line. The fielder tipped the ball up at the first attempt and gathered it at the next. (319—8—6). He was replaced by Vezey who escaped an attemps at stumping in his first over. A good cut by Hughes-Hallett realised two runs and Vezey hit, S. M. Joshi to the on boundary. He was not comfortable however and the slow bowler had him guessing on more than one occasion. Chandarana came on in place of S. S. Joshi and Vezey chopped his third ball for a single which Hughes-Hallett got another off the fifth. The latter got a couple off S M Joshi with a lucky snick. Pardeshi missed Vezey's hit and the ball rolled to the line for four. Hughes-Hallett hoisted 340 up with a single off Chandarana and Vezey obtained abrace by placing the same boler to leg. A fierce drive by Vezey was well fielded by Vithal, Chandarana put an end to Vezey's innings by clean bowling him in the next over. (344—9—14). Howlett opened his score by cutting Chandarana through slips for four and followed up with a single. The score was raised to 350 when Hughes-Hallett cut Chandarana for a single Howlett lifted Joshi to the off boundary when he was dropped by Jai but the innings came to an end when Hughes-Hallett was stumped off Joshi's next ball. (352—10—41).

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

At ten minutes past five Navle and Chandarana came out to open the Hindu innings to the bowling of Howlett, Navle facing the fast bowler. The first over resulted in a maiden and Travers took charge of the attack from the Gymkhana end and Chandrana got a boundary with a lucky snick. A bumpy one from Howlett was skied off the shoulder of Navle's bat and Harrison made no mistakes in slips (4—1—0). Godambe joined Chandarana and the pair played steadily. The former put up the first decade by neatly putting Travers to the leg boundary twice in the same over. The final score was 15 for 1 wicket.

EUROPEANS 1ST INNINGS.

M G Salter c Navle b Chandarana	12
G C Phillips b Chandarana	94
A L Hosie run out	88
G A Alexander b Chandarana	46
I P F Campbell c Navle b S M Joshi	18
H P Ward b Naidu	16
N Hughes-Hallett st. Navle b S. M. Joshi	41
F G Travers l-b-w. S S Joshi	8
P T Harrison c Deodhar b S M Joshi	6
A Vezey b Chandarana	14
W. Howlett not out	5
Extras	4
Total	352

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M H Chandarana	35	4	109	4
C K Naidu	10	1	46	1
S M Joshi	46.3	5	151	3
S R Godambe	5	0	19	0
S S Joshi	8	1	18	1
K G Pardeshi	1	0	5	0

HINDUS—1ST INNINGS.

J G Navle c Harrison b Howlett	1
M H Chandarana batting	5
S R Godambe batting	9
Total (for 1 wkt)	15

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney.—The following are the closing scores in the match between the Australian eleven and the Rest of Australia:—

The Rest 298 for nine wickets and declared (Bardsley 54, Love 54, Hendry three for fifty-six).

Australia 25 for no wickets.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE MATCHES RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League today:—

First Division:—Birmingham two, Leeds one; Blackburn one, Liverpool one; Cardiff two, Notts County one; Everton two, West Ham nil; Huddersfield two, Arsenal two; Manchester City five, Leicester one; Sheffield United two Bolton nil; Sunderland two, Manchester United one; Tottenham two, Aston Villa two; West Bromwich four, Newcastle nil.

The match between Bury and Burnley was postponed owing to frost.

Second Division:—Barnsley two, Swansea nil; Blackpool two, Fulham nil; Bradford City nil, Portsmouth one; Chelsea one, Stock one; Clapton Orient nil, Sheffield Wednesday nil; Stockport one, Darlington one; Derby two, Middlesborough nil; Hull one, Oldham two; Nottingham Forest four, Preston nil; Port Vale three Wolverhampton nil; Southampton nil, South Shields one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare three, Bournemouth three; Brentford one, Merthyr one; Brighton one, Charlton nil; Bristol City five, Luton one; Millwall three, Exeter nil; Northampton nil, Reading one; Norwich two, Swindon two; Plymouth three, Queens Park Rangers one; Southend three, Bristol Rovers one; Watford three, Gillingham one.

The match between Crystal Palace and Newport was postponed owing to frost.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Ashington nil, Halifax one; Barrow one, Rotherham two; Coventry two, Bradford two; Crewe two, Hartlepools one; Doncaster one, Walsall one; Lincoln nil, Rochdale two; Nelson one, Grimsby one; New Brighton one, Durham two; Southport two, Tranmere one; Wigan five, Accrington nil; Wrexham one, Chesterfield one.

Scottish League:—Aberdeen nil, Hearts two; Airdrieonians one, Morton two; Celtic one, Clydebank one; Cowdenbeath three, Falkirk nil; Dundee one, Partick nil; Hibernians eight, Hamilton four; Kilmarnock two, Rangers two; Motherwell nil, St. Mirren one; Queens Park one, Dundee three; St. Johnstone three, Raith one.—Reuter Special.

ASSOCIATION AND LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following are the results of the Association Cup re-plays:—

Bradford 2, Lincoln 1; Reading 2, Torquay 0; Blyth Spartans 1, Hartlepools 1; Kettering 2, Worcester 0.

In the first division of the League to-day Burnley beat Birmingham by three goals to one and in the second division Portsmouth beat South Shields by four goals to two.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. the Viceroy paid a visit to the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Alipore on the 6th inst.

The Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. P. K. Sen and Mr. D. Ezra on the 6th inst.

The Right Hon. E. and Mrs. Hilton Young, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir Henry Strakosch, Mr. G. H. Baxter and Mr. G. E. Franey arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

Dr. R. P. Paranjapye left Bangalore on Sunday night for Poona.

PRESIDENT'S RULING QUESTIONED

SOLICITOR'S OPINION TO BE TAKEN.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding.

The President offered a warm welcome to Major D. Graham Pole (who was present), as he was one of the best friends India had in England and he (President) expressed his hope that the Major would one day become the Secretary of State for India.

"INSANITARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS."

The following proposition moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas was agreed to: That the Schools Committee be requested to report how many school premises are located in insanitary buildings and what steps are being taken to house them in sanitary buildings.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR.

The following two propositions moved and seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar and Mr. S. L. Silam were agreed to: That the Commissioner of Excise be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the policy of prohibition sketched by Government no new additional liquor shop be allowed to be opened in any ward within the Municipal limits of the city.

That the Commissioner be requested to enquire and report to the Corporation whether the Improvement Trust had adopted a policy of not granting plots of the Trust's land for the location of liquor shops and whether the Trust have given a plot solely for the purpose of opening up of a liquor shop lately at their Suparibag estate and if so the Commissioner be requested to inform the Trust Board that in the opinion of the Corporation it is not desirable to allow such plots being utilised for liquor traffic in view of the prohibition policy lately accepted by the Government.

SECOND CLASS TAXIS.

The following resolution moved and seconded by Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. R. S. Aswale respectively was carried: "That the Commissioner be requested to convey to the Police Commissioner the considered opinion of the Corporation that the second class taxis should be retained as at present."

WATER SUPPLY TO PORT TRUST.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to get from the Bombay Port Trust the information regarding its total annual water income and expenditure and the net profit in per cent. on the capital expenditure under the head of water, for the last five years and report the same to the Corporation before the Municipal Budget for the year 1926-27 is introduced into the Corporation for discussion.

The proposition was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S RULING QUESTIONED.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the ruling of the President declaring Item No. 189 in October Agenda which was a notice of motion from Dr. Batliwalla for informing Government that the Corporation have learnt with great concern that Government propose to abandon the Police Accommodation Scheme at Worli to be out of order, was wrong and hereby call this ruling in question under Rule 30 of the Procedure Rules and Regulations.

The President said as the motion was a vote of censure against him he would vacate the chair, and accordingly he left the hall. Sir V. A. Dabholker then took the chair.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment to the proposition that solicitor's opinion be taken in the matter.

Mr. P. A. Kelly said he would shorten the discussion by saying that Government had not yet abandoned the scheme for having a Police Station at Worli. He had addressed a letter to Government about having a Police Station at Worli, but he did not want to proceed with it unless there was a population of at least sixty thousand at Worli At present there were only a few thousands living there and, therefore, said Mr. Kelly, he asked Government that they should not proceed with the scheme now. As they had no necessity for the scheme now, Government were rather alarmed at the bill they had to pay to the Improvement Trust and they gave up the plot and wrote to the Trust accordingly. But Mr. Kelly wrote to Government—since they would require a Police Station there in the future—asking them to write to the Trust that before disposing of the plot they should inform Government about it, so that if necessary, they might secure the plot.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that counsel's opinion be taken in the matter of the ruling.

Messrs. R. H. Gandhi, Fazel Ebrahim and Nariman suggested that the matter should be dropped at this stage. Mr. Nariman did not think they would be well-advised in endorsing such a drastic step as suggested by Dr. Batliwalla. The facts mentioned by Mr. Kelly threw a flood of light on the whole situation and he asked the mover of the proposition not to press it.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not agree that it was a vote of censure now moved by Dr. Batliwalla. But he thought they should not pass the motion straight off and should take the opinion of their lawyers, preferably their solicitors.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the proposition be transferred to April agenda.

Dr. Mistry's amendment was accepted as substantive proposition.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the Corporation is of opinion that the House does not approve of the action of the Commissioner in having entered into contracts with certain newspapers for Municipal advertisements, in spite of and against the resolution of the House.

Mr. Desai said the House had, by a majority, decided that the Commissioner be requested to consider the matter again, and some of the newspapers were written to by the Commissioner asking their quotations for advertisements. But after three days the Commissioner wrote to them again that it was be a mistake that he had written his previous letters, and nothing further was done in the matter. Owing to a whim the Commission had disobeyed the orders of the Corporation to go into the matter again, and he was absolutely wrong in entering into contracts in spite of the resolution of the Corporation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded.

The Commissioner said Mr. Desai was making a mistake. The matter was entirely within his jurisdiction, but to avoid any trouble in the future he had placed the whole question before the Standing Committee and communicated their decision to the Corporation. The arrangement was for one year and when it came before the Corporation that arrangement was already communicated to the papers concerned. The matter again came before the Corporation after a month when this arrangement had been made. The newspapers were then informed of the Corporation's wishes but they wrote back that he (Commissioner) could not get out of the contract and if he did so he would have to pay them damages. He was, however, willing to give effect to the wishes of the Corporation as soon as possible, that was to say from March next. In these circumstances he asked that the proposition might be withdrawn.

Mr. Desai with the permission of the House withdrew the proposition

The Corporation then adjourned to December 14.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

DELIBERATIONS BEHIND PURDAH.

It is understood that the Royal Currency Commission met on Monday morning in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, but since the representatives of the Press were not admitted it is not possible to say whether any work was done. The proceedings were held behind closed doors, and the doors were in fact bolted and barred in the face of reporters. All that was visible outside was a large number of clerks and a larger number of *chaprassis* from Simla with their red and khaki uniforms. That was all that could either be seen or heard of the Currency Commission in Bombay.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

A deputation of the Aligarh Muslim University consisting of Professors Hadi, Jalil and Zahuruddin is touring in Southern India to invite prominent Muslims to the functions connected with the Jubilee celebration and to collect funds. Professors Hadi and Jalil are touring the Indian States of Central and Southern India and Prof. Zahurrudin has arrived in Bombay.

The people of Bombay have been taking a leading part in the educational movements of India. The deputation, therefore, expects that they will take an enthusiastic interest on this occasion and will not not lag behind people in other provinces in responding to its invitation and appeal for funds. Mr. Moinuddin Hassan of Bombay who has been taking keen interest in the All-India Educational Conference has been helping the deputation in Bombay.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Dec. 2.

A case is proceeding before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, in which Shaik Mohideen Shaik Ebrahim, an accounts clerk in the office of the Commandant, Army Veterinary School, Wanowrie is being charged by the Police, with cheating and falsification of accounts.

The prosecution alleged that the accused on the 16th January last in the course of his duties made out a cheque for Rs. 18-8-0 got it signed by the Commandant and subsequent added the words and figures required to make it read Rs. 118-8-0. He handed this cheque over to one Hussanally Molia Essaji. On the 7th February he similarly dealt with a cheque for Rs. 10 which he cashed with a shroff named Nihal Chand Dullaji. Ater both transactions the accused is stated to have falsified his cash book to make these transactions appear regular.

Conductor Hurtes deposed to the accused being in charge of the cash book and said that his duties included th emaking out of cheques in payment of tradesmen's bills The witness explained at length how the accused had manipulated the accounts to cover the fraud.

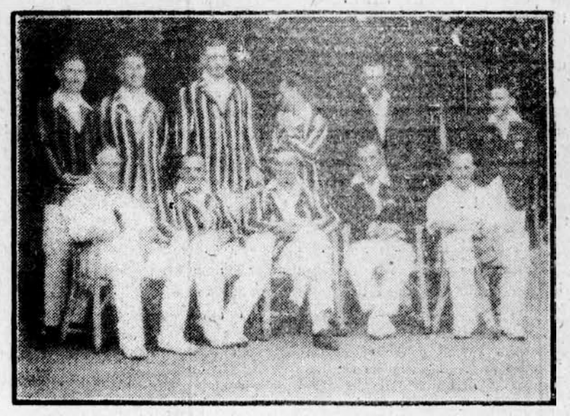
In a meeting held under the presidentship of Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth Sahib of Kutra at Sitapur it was decided that the session of the 1st U. P. Provincial Music Conference shall be held at Khairabad (Oudh) during the Khairabad exhibition work, i.e. 4th to 11th January, 1926.

THE FINALISTS.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

The Hindu Team going out to field.

Salter and Phillips, the first two European players.



The European Team.

Hundreds of young cricket enthusiasts rushed to the Gymkhana pavilion to give ovation to the Hindu team which having disposed of Parsis in 317 runs secured a lead which, as was generally supposed, has qualified them for the last round.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE IMBROGLIO.

SUSPENSION ORDER CANCELLED.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

Miss Godubai Ketkar has been readmitted to the hostel. Other two cases are still under consideration. The Governing Council of the Deccan Education Society meets this afternoon to decide the College Social Gathering question. The students are repent. The matters are expected to end favourably. Sir Mahdevrao Chanbal has been taking keen interest.

WILL PRINCIPAL RESIGN?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Dec. 6.

The Fergusson College affairs are exercising the minds of the Poona people to a large extent. The principal has taken serious steps against the offending (?) students and, it is said, he is requisitioning the aid of persons he should not call into the college compound. But the students also are in a great excitement and no one knows whether the affair will not end in the resignation of principalship by the present incumbent. The students have the sympathy of the general public. In the staff itself there are long-standing bitter differences and what happens in future is anxiously awaited. Every day new developments are taking place and new notices are being put on the college notice-boards. It is high time the Governing Body of the College intervened to stop the excitement blazing more and more and to save the traditional good name and dignity of the college.

STUDENTS' REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 7.

Mr. H. G. Franks, one of the three Europeans assaulted while returning from the Fergusson College anniversary function on Monday last, writes to the Associated Press informing it that the assault incident at the Fergusson College anniversary gathering has now been finally settled, the two boys concerned having courageously come forward and tendered their deep regrets at their hasty and impulsive action and agreed to his suggestion to pay twenty-five rupees to the Sassoon Hospital. Messrs. Saunders, Sinclair and Franks have accepted this unqualified expression of sorrow as well as that of the general student body and hence as far as they are concerned the incident is now closed.—A. P.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

MISS KETKAR'S "OFFENCE"

In connection with the Fergusson College affair, the following correspondence will be read with interest:—

(Principal Kanitkar's letter to Mr. V. G. Ketkar, father of Miss Godubai Ketkar.)

Fergusson College,
Poona City,
1st Decr. 1925.

Dear Mr. Ketkar,

There has been unfortunately some misunderstanding between students and the Managers of the College, lately on what they call their rights. Your daughter who is a resident student here took a leading part in denouncing the authorities in an open meeting. She has taken other step resulting in taking some other resident lady students to a mob meeting outside the College premises. Her presence as the Lady Students' Hostel, therefore, is undesirable and so I have asked her to go to the city to live with her brother, whom I had called here to inform of the step I was compelled to take in the interest of other lady students, who are kept by their parents under the control of this College.

I have to request you to come over personally to settle her future as regards her College life here. At present your son has taken her to his place of residence in the city as desired by me.

I am going away to-day to Goa to inspect some schools and I shall return probably by the morning of Tuesday the 8th instant.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) K. R. KANITKAR,
Principal.

To,
V. G. Ketkar Esqr.
B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, Nasik City.

(Reply to the above from Mr. V. G. Ketkar.)

Poona, 6th Dec. 1925.

Dear Mr. Kanitkar,

After personally discussing with you the Fergusson College Anniversary affair and the part played by my daughter in it, I am glad to note that you have dropped out of consideration all charges against her, stated in your letter, dated 1-12-25 to me, and in your statement published yesterday, except that she kept out of the Hostel premises for some minutes after dusk without the Rector's permission on the evening of 30th November last, viz., the Anniversary day. I read the rules shown to me by you and I find that there was technically a breach on the part of my daughter of one of the Hostel rules, and I am sorry for it. If you had stated this particular default to my daughter before asking her to leave the Hostel premises, I am sure, she would have expressed her regret for the same, and the whole trouble would have been averted.

Now that all the misunderstandings have been cleared up, I would request you to re-admit my daughter in the Hostel instantly to remove the considerable inconvenience caused to her. I trust you will kindly forget everything that occurred till now.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) V. G. KETKAR.

I subscribe to what my father has stated in this letter.

(Sd.) GODUBAI KETKAR.

(Note received by Miss Ketkar's brother.)

Fergusson College,
Poona City, 1-12-25.

Dear Mr. Ketkar,

I want to speak to you immediately in connection with the steps I am taking about "the part your sister played in the Anniversary affair." Please come over here immediately and oblige.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. R. KANITKAR,
Principal.

(Copy of a letter received by Miss Godubai Ketkar.)

Ladies' Quarters,
Fergusson College, Poona,
1st Decr. 1925.

Dear Godubai,

We, the students of the Ladies' Quarters are extremely sorry that you have been expelled from the Residency. We know for certain that "you have in no way violated the College Rules," and also that you have not acted against any of the Rector's orders, i.e., canvassing or picketting. We regret that we cannot attend any meetings to-day held by the students as demonstrations of the Anniversary and its consequences, for we have been strictly prohibited by the Rector to do so; and we are also sorry that we cannot express our most sincere and heart-felt sympathy for you but through this letter.

Yours sincerely,
(Resident Lady Students.)

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AUTOCRACY.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Anniversary Day in a college is observed with great rejoicings. But thanks to Mr. Kanitkar, it has become a day of sorrow and humiliation in the Fergusson College of Poona. Formerly one function was held in the Fergusson College in connection with the Anniversary celebrations. Now the College staff celebrates the Anniversary Day and the students hold the social gathering. The students of the Fergusson College very rightly demanded that as the social gathering was their own affair they should be allowed to manage it. A perfectly simple and straight-forward demand which any other Principal would have gladly conceded. But Mr. Kanitkar would not be what he is if he would take such a fair view of the matter. The students are not to be allowed to fix the date of the gathering because it would interfere with the College work. They should not manage the gathering because they would spend too much. They should not select the speaker of the day because they would choose some "undesirable" person that is "undesirable" in the eyes of Mr. Kanitkar, who would condemn the present educational system. They should not perform any drama because it would entail waste of time and because they would come in touch with those terrible fellows you know, actors. The splendid audience of 150 composed mostly of teachers in the institutions managed by the D. E. Society that listened to these pearls of wisdom must have felt themselves very much astonished indeed. Does Mr. Kanitkar know that the Rector is elected by the students in many universities in Great Britain? Are the students of the Fergusson College under the management of Mr. Kanitkar such dunces and simpletons as not to be able to manage an ordinary function like a social gathering? Again since when has Mr. Kanitkar become such a "prude"? Has he forgotten his student days? Did he not take a prominent part in staging a Marathi drama when a Fellow of the College? What have been the harmful and evil consequences resulting therefrom? In all College gatherings, dramas as a rule are performed. What about the choice of Mr. Kanitkar regarding the speaker of the day? Mr. Baptista told him that Liberals were men returning kisses for blows and that Dr. Paranjpye committed a blunder in forsaking Mathematics, a subject he knew for politics, a subject which he did not know. Did Mr. Kanitkar relish these words? In all colleges, the choice is left to the students themselves. In these days Mr. Kanitkar should know that he cannot run the College as a Sultan of Turkey. One can very well see that Mr. Kanitkar has taken up an extremely unsympathetic and narrow attitude in this connection. Even the "Dnyan Prakash", a pro-Kanitkar paper, cannot see its way to support him. The paper pays a tribute to the peaceful behaviour of the students. The unfortunate affair that happened at the fag end of the day seems to be entirely a strong incident for which the students have already expressed their regret. The "Times of India" ever on the watch to read us a sermon on peace and order demands that drastic action should be taken against the students and that the birch-rod should be called into requisition. Can Mr. Kanitkar disobey the mandate of the leading paper of Asia? He is behaving like a regular mad hatter and has driven out of the Residency Miss Ketkar, a grand-daughter of Lokamanya Tilak, and sent down Miss Paranjpye, daughter of Dr. Paranjpye, "until further orders"! He has rusticated to Mr. Lele and more punishment are to follow. The head and front of the offence of the lady students is that they spoke at a meeting of the students held under the presidentship of Mr. Kanitkar himself, advising the boycott of the Anniversary Day. Have not the students of the Fergusson College the liberty of speaking out their minds? Does Mr. Kanitkar abuse the ladyguests? If is high time for the Governing Body of the D. E. Society to intervene and politely request Mr. Kanitkar whose term is already up, to make room for a better man. After the exhibition he has made of himself nobody can entrust the fortunes of the Fergusson College in his hands. If the D. E. Society falls a prey to false notions of prestige it will harm irreparably the Fergusson College. It is trusted that better sense will prevail.

Now for the "Times of India" which has made a fool of itself over the matter. The birch-rod appears to be needed far more in England and Scotland than in India. Does the "Times of India" remember the case of Pussyfoot Johnson whose eye was smashed by the London Medical students for venturing to tell them not to make beasts of themselves by drinking? To quote a recent instance, during the vertinal election of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, rotten eggs and dead cats were used as missiles and students fought with one another and prevented many from voting. The "Times of India" has nothing to say about these models of polite behaviour. But it flourishes the birch-rod in the face of the students of the Fergusson College. It has written in a silly bartering tone about Miss Paranjpye, qualifying itself eminently for the birch-rod. Any impartial observer, will come to the conclusion that the really domestic question which could have been ended in no time has been aggravated by the folly of the Principal and, if anybody is to be punished in this connection, it is the worthy Principal himself and no other.—Yours, etc.,

AN OLD FERGUSSONIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith copies of two letters I wrote to the "Times of India." I had always thought that it was an accepted cannon of decent journalism to find place for a reasoned criticism of editorial views; but the ideas of journalistic etiquette of your morning contemporary must apparently be different as my letters have so far been suppressed. I hope they are of sufficient public interest to induce you to publish them in your columns.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road,
Bombay December 5.

"UNRULY YOUTH."

Sir,—the incidents reported in your columns in connection with the Social Gathering of the Fergusson College are regrettable if true. But the report of your correspondent is wholly unconfirmed; and one would have liked to obtain the testimony of the gentlemen who are supposed to have been the victims of alleged hooliganism. However, the "Evening News" and the "Times," without waiting for any such confirmation, have deemed it fit to pass sentence upon the students. That I venture to say is an unfair procedure and the right course to suggest would be an investigation in the matter. From the vernacular Press of Poona it seems that your report is entirely wrong and the boycott was conducted in a constitutional and peaceful manner throughly in keeping with discipline. Mr. Baptista himself who addressed the students' huge gathering is reported by the Poona Press to have congratulated the students on their peaceful behaviour. Further, the Associated Press telegram of yesterday which reports the expulsion of a lady student from the hostel for having spoken at the meeting which decided upon the boycott would certainly have referred to incidents of hooliganism if any had occurred. Under the circumstances it is extremely harsh to pass a sentence upon the conduct of the students on the ex parte statement of your correspondent.

But even granting for the sake of argument that all the incidents reported by your correspondent are true it is difficult to see how you can have so far forgotten University life in other countries—and notably in England—as to advise "severe punishment" for such slight manifestations of the exuberance of youth. In England it is nothing strange to see one or two rags a year in every University; and one never dreamt, much less heard, of severe punishments being even proposed. I have myself known the students of University College and King's College, London, indulging in a free fight in thousands with water hoses, sand bags and paper balls in the square of King's College as the students of King's College had on a previous rag removed a mascot of the students of University College. But not a single student was in any way punished for this free fight which lasted for an hour or so. In Cambridge I have known the students snatching away the uniform of a policeman on duty merely because he happened to be a spectator to a rag and the only punishment meted out was a small fine which as usual in Cambridge was subscribed for. I remember again the famous rag that took place when the question of the admission of girls to degrees in Cambridge was being considered. The rag resulted in wanton destruction of college property valued at about £500; and still the punishments were small fines. I do not see why the Fergusson College incident should be treated differently if true. Is it because we have no sense of proportion left in us?

In any case, I hope that as you have taken up the role of an advisor you will bring home to the College authorities the futility of punishing any one, as the lady student is reported to have been punished, for having spoken at a meeting at which Principal Kanitkar himself presided but which decided upon boycotting the annual function.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

2nd Dec. 25.

Sir,—I wrote to you yesterday protesting against your advice that the students of Fergusson College should be dealt with severely. This morning's papers reveal that your advice has borne fruit and Miss Sushila Paranjpe has been struck off the rolls. According to the correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" of yesterday what actually happened seems to be this. After the function was over, there was a bustle outside and some guests seem to have unfortunately received some jostling. It appears therefore that your correspondent's version of an assault on guests was highly exaggerated. Even assuming it to be true, I have discussed yesterday the merits of your advice on the point. Apart altogether from that question, it is impossible to believe that any lady students can have taken part in any hooliganism, and it is surprising that the victims of the Principal's wrath should be two lady students whose crime can only be that they spoke at the boycott meeting. It is high time the Deccan Education Society realised the seriousness of the situation and remedied this high-handed conduct of the Principal.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 25.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers and sympathisers of the Fergusson College students must be anxious to know the true side of the activities of the F. C. students in the Anniversary Boycott affair. What the "Times of India" has written about them appears 'prima facie' to be an utter and willful misrepresentation of facts.

The alleged assault on the three European guests of the anniversary was not at all due to any offensive policy. It was Mr. Franks who seems to be the "Times of India" reporter who, when he was requested peacefully as others were to stop at the gate, take the handbill and hear our appeal began to drive straight through the crowd of the gathered boycotters, and proudly threw his burning cigarette on other things described therein. The car behaviour of his might have provoked the requesting students.

The so-called holding-up of Mr. Baptista's car is another groundless charge levelled against us. The first paragraph of the "Times of India" article is likely to prejudice its readers against us as it contains a juxta position of this with the other things described there in. The car was stopped while entering the gate to request Mr. Baptista to read the hand-bill and hear the appeal and while coming out to garland him and make it clear to him that the boycott was for the sake of a principle and not due to any disrespect for him. Even Mr. Baptista, we are sure, will bear this out.

What "Times of India" calls a useless twaddle about autocracy and absolutism was a properly worded statement of a popularly acknowledged and universally admitted truth. The second sentence in the bellet referred to by the "Times of India" was an appeal to the students to stand united and fight hard the autocracy of the impervious authorities. If a properly worded, rightly argued appeal supported by a truth confirmed by history and attested by every nation that carried on a movement for liberty becomes a 'Twaddle' the 'Times of India' article written with a prejudiced mind to conceal the truth and paint it in such a way as to hide its real nature and thus misrepresent the case to the public is worse than a twaddle. It's a prostitution of the language and misuse of pen.—Yours, etc.,

A PAST STUDENT

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Railway Mandal Belgaum, has wired to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, stating that the Southern Mahratha Railway Co. has granted Christmas Concession to third-class passengers and praying His Excellency to kindly move the G. I. P. authorities to grant similar concession.

A correspondent wires from Karnal:—The Special Magistrate decided the Panipat Qurbani Case on Saturday two accused were fined Rs. 5, each and three were acquitted. Sufi Iqbal was bound down for Rs. 1,000 security for one year. The security was furnished and the fines were paid.

A Khamgaon correspondent writes:—Messrs. Laxminarayan Jethmal and Co. of Khamgaon have applied to the Local Government, Nagpur, for the grant of a licence under the Indian Electricity Act 1910 to supply electricity in the town of Khamgaon.

Rangoon.—Mr. Adamjee Hajee Dawood, President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Narayana Rao who was a member of the last Council have been nominated to represent the Indian Commerce and labouring classes, respectively, on the Burma Council.

Allahabad.—At the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Walsh, Mr. Justice Lindsay and Mr. Justice Boys suspended from practice Mr. Muhammad Fazlan, vakil of Badaun, for one year and from practising in Badaun till further orders for unprofessional conduct.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—Brisk canvassing is in progress for the municipal elections and feelings between rival parties are running high. In view of similar conditions in the neighbouring places and towns, the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under section 144 prohibiting the carrying of lathis.—A. P.

Bangalore, Dec. 5th.—Dr. Rutherford, Labour M.P., who is on a tour in India and Ceylon arrived in Bangalore on Saturday. He had an interview with Dewan Sir Albion Banerjee and will shortly proceed to Madras and Calcutta and later attend the Congress Sessions at Cawnpore to which he has been invited.—A. P.

Lahore, Dec. 5.—The President and members of the Jail Enquiry Committee returned to Lahore to-day after visiting Rawalpindi and Campbellpore jails and examining some witnesses there. The Committee begins to record the statements of witnesses on Monday.—(A. P.)

Madras, Dec. 5.—The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri formally opened the Madras Youth Conference this afternoon at Gokhale Hall which was largely attended by students from different colleges in the city. The Conference will continue to sit for two days and discuss various matters pertaining to the interests of youth.—(A. P.)

A branch of the Peoples' Bank of Northern India, Lahore, was opened on the 3rd December 1925 in Bundi City for the benefit of the State subjects. The opening ceremony was performed by the State Council. His Highness the Maharao was present. Lala Harkishen Lal representing the Board of Directors welcomed His Highness.

It is intended to hold a Sikh Dharma Diwan at the time of the forth-coming Congress, Cawnpore, Where Asadiwar, Shabad Kirtan, Katha of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Jee and other important readings from the Sikh Scriptures will take place side by side with the Guruka Langa which will form a special feature of the gathering and the Sikh Spirit of Sacrifice Service and Satsangat will inspire faith and joy in the hearts of listeners.

A Jamshedpur correspondent writes:—Small-pox has broken out rather virently in and about Jamshedpur. Sporadic cases had been in evidence for sometime, but the present untimely outbreak of the disease has caused much alarm in the locality. Wednesday's (Dec. 2) figure is 17 in the Isolation Hospital and Segregation Shed, whilst in fact the hospital can scarcely accommodate more than 10 patients. Several other cases are said to be lying about the 'Bustus' and better medical aid is argently necessary."

Calcutta.—A medical student named Surendranath Paramanik who appeared in the last M. B. Examination was sent up for trial yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of housebreaking, theft and forgery, and a bearer on charge of aiding and abetment. It is alleged that Surendranath with the assistance of the bearer removed his original book of answers from the room of Col. McGilchrist (examiner) and replaced it by another which he had prepared outside the examination hall.—A. P.

SLEEPLESSNESS

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DANGERS TO INDIAN ART.

GOVERNMENT'S SECRET METHODS.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. K. H. Vakil, delivered at the Marwari Vidyalaya meeting on the "Dangers to Indian Art" held on Monday.

The secrecy and the silence maintained in interested quarters on an important subject as that affecting the future of Indian Art were, he said, characteristic and significant. It was not difficult now to trace with some hope of success information about the secret procedure adopted by the Government. The Hon. Mr. Sethna moved in 1924 a resolution in the Council of State for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts. He was, at the time, informed by Government that the time for the practical consideration of the subject had not then arrived and that they were unable to find the requisite artists. He was not told, as he should have been, that the New Capital Committee had, as a matter of fact, two years ago in 1922, approved a scheme for the ostensible object of encouraging Indian arts and crafts prepared by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Sir Edwin who had established a reputation in his country for the kind of architecture which was no qualification for the monumental work he was allowed to attempt at New Delhi. His claim, as an architect, moreover, included "claims of such vast magnitude that even his own county perhaps, would hesitate to accept. His scheme was meant to "stimulate the Arts throughout India"! Proposals on the same subject by Sir George Lloyd at the Wembley Conference on Indian Art organised by the India Society in London met with the characteristic indifference. Our friends in the India Society, friends of Indian art in England, remained silent ever since.

THE SECRET SCHEME.

They had, judged from the available information, done nothing practical to encourage aspirations for which they professed sympathy and promised support. It was not necessary in describing the Society's present incredible and inexplicable attitude to forget its endeavours in other times and directions. But its silence on the subject was indeed inexplicable and was not likely to create a favourable impression of the Society's activities in London. The Prize of Delhi Scheme, already before the Society offered the test.

It was for the Society to prove that its professed friendship for Indian Art was not friendship for dominant or vested interests. Even as late as January 1925 when Mr. Haroon Jaffer moved again a resolution on the subject in the Council of State the Government of India only reluctantly admitted the existence of the Scheme by Sir Edwin Lutyens they had till then kept as a secret. During the last sessions of the Central Legislature members were informed that no useful purpose would be served by placing a copy of that Scheme on the table as the "Government have at present no intention of taking further action on the Scheme formulated by the architects of New Delhi. Both Messrs. Joshi and Das were moreover informed that the Government had not approved in part or whole, of the scheme submitted by the architects of the New Capital." The Government had not, they were again assured, "committed themselves in any way in regard to the mural and similar decorations for the New Capital." These assurances were an instructive contrast to the information supplied recently by Reuter and amplified by the official explanation, which made matters worse, supplied to a newspaper correspondent at Delhi. The telegram for Reuter definitely stated that Mr. North was called for the decorations at New Delhi and that he was to correlate the arts and crafts at the place in conformity with Sir Edwin Lutyens' designs. If that were so of what value were the Government assurances to the members of the Legislature? Why was it that the Government seemed to shirk an accurate statement of facts? The account of an imaginary revival, reinstatement of and inspiration of traditional designs deceived no one. The inspiration was from Sir Edwin and the reinstatement was about the notions he laid down in the Scheme. Government still hesitated to publish. Government had maintained the secrecy all along. Their contempt for public opinion in this country and their defiance of the popular representatives who sought reliable information on the subject were not any longer a matter of dispute. They had continuously and systematically evaded enquiries. It was more or less the same process that deprived them of the priceless art treasures that were in increasing quantity leaving the country and thus rapidly denuding it of all sources of inspiration form the ancient achievements in art. It was the same process by which huge schemes ostensibly for the benefit of India were approved and promoted without the knowledge or sanction of those who were intimately and directly concerned in them. And, they were to be guided by the kind of men who during a spell or two of cold weather itineraries laid down for India what India ought to have. Mr. North was going to effect the "correlation of arts and crafts" during the few weeks of his cold weather tour. Sir Edwin laid down in a similar fashion and with greater despatch a scheme for the "stimulation of the Arts throughout India" which would cost the country no less than Rs. 4,83,200. Mr. North was merely an item in the great scheme Sir Edwin was allowed to push from behind the scenes. Mr. North was part of the Scheme and his appointment was clearly inconsistent with the assurances given to the members in the Central Legislature. They had to demand not merely the postponement of all decorations at New Delhi until due consideration was forthcoming for the popular demands embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, they had to, if the circumstances so required, call for the termination of the contracts and the commissions by which these irresponsible outside authorities were allowed to trifle with the future of Indian art.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

DRUNKARD CHAUFFEUR'S JOY RIDE.

On Sunday at about 5-30 a.m. Dagdu Gopal a syce was riding his employer's Arab horses along Hornby Vellard and Dhuki (45) another syce was leading a horse it being a spirited animal. A motor car in the meantime came from behind and knocked down Dhuki. The motor car dragged Dhuki at some distance and the horse having shied Dagdu also was thrown off the horse he was riding. The motor car after the accident was driven away and Dagdu having come to his senses went to his master who came to the scene and saw the deceased dead.

An Indian police officer on bicycle being also knocked down he chased the car in a taxi and arrested Babu Pujari Ammu Pujari, a driver, in the employ of Mr. Khemraj Shri Krishandas and placed him before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, at the inquest held on the deceased Dhuki.

Gajanan Balvant Desai, a cleaner working under the suspect Babu Pujari, said on Saturday at about 7 p.m. he went with the suspect chauffeur for a drive to Colaba. Thence they went to Bhuleshwar where one Ramlal met them. The suspect took Ramlal to Mandvi and they returned to Princess Street with two more men where they went to a prostitute kept by Ramlal. Ramlal purchased a bottle of whisky and took the prostitute in the car and went to Chowpaty where they took whisky. All of them then went to Mahim where a police officer named Sheppard got into the car at 1 a.m. and began to drive the car himself. They all came back to French Bridge and went to a prostitute's house where they drank whisky till 3-30, a.m. The chauffeur, Ramlal, his mistress his servant, his friend and Mr. Sheppard got into the car again and went to Princess Street, Ramlal, his friend, his servant and his mistress got out at Princess Street and Mr. Sheppard, the suspect and witness went back to Mahim, Mr. Sheppard got out at Mahim and witness and the suspect again drank beer. At about 4-30 a.m. witness and the suspect left Mahim in the car. The suspect was driving the car. At Hornby Vellard a Purdeshi was knocked down and the motor car went over him. Witness asked the suspect to stop the motor car but he was so drunk that he was unable to understand. The car then dashed into an ice van and then ran into a cyclist knocking him down. A taxi car was chasing witness' car from the spot the cyclist was knocked down. In that taxi was a police officer who arrested the chauffeur.

SUSPCT'S STATEMENT.

The suspect in his voluntary statement said, he was returning from Bandra when he as stopped by the police on two occasions. He was asked if he had liquor. A police officer named Tyler told him to take with him a saheb named Sheppard. Mr. Sheppard was driving the car. He drove to French Bridge and went to a prostitute's house. Sheppard also took deponent and offered him drinks. Deponent then went to sleep in the car. As ordered by Mr. Tyler, Mr. Sheppard purchased four bottles of beer. Mr. Sheppard drove the car back to Mahim. Sheppard then asked deponent to take the car back to Bombay. Deponent replied he was unable to drive as he was overpowered with drink. Mr. Sheppard said he would follow him on his motor cycle. Deponent drove although he was not in his senses on account of liquor. At Hornby Vellard he experienced a bump. The car was going very fast and dashed into a bullock cart and broke the screen of the car. The car was stopped at Grant Road by a police officer who said he was hurt by the car.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull. The deceased had also sustained fracture of the collar bone and twelve ribs.

The jury returned a verdict of death by his being run over by a motor car driven by the suspect Babu Pujari Ammu Pujari in a rash and negligent manner while he had been hopelessly drunk. On the evidence before them the jury strongly urge the Commissioner of Police to deprive Babu Pujari of his license.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO RLY. COACHES.

Missawat Abdulla, a Pathan (35), employed as a porter at Victoria Terminus, was coupling hooks of carriages, at about 6 a.m. on Wednesday, while the shunting was going on, when he was crushed between the gangways of two railway coaches. His muccadum saw him falling down and removed him to the shelter where he vomitted blood. He died subsequently. At the inquest held by the Coroner, Gopal Shanker, the Yard Inspector, said the Railway Company's rule was that the porters who attend to the coupling of carriages, were instructed not to go between the carriages until they touched each other, but the shunting porters neglected this rule.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUCCESSFUL TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. P. Dastur, Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, the B. E. S. and Tramway Company, charged Vishwanath J. Rajani with refusing to pay an anna to the tramway conductor being the legal fare. The evidence showed that the accused boarded a tram car from Golpitha to go to the Museum West. He got a ticket to change at Pydhoni, where instead of boarding a tram car he did so at Bhuleshwar. The train conductor who saw him boarding the car at Bhuleshwar, asked him to pay an anna as he said he (accused) had not boarded the car at Pydhoni where the ticket was punched for the change. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he had boarded the car from Pydhoni. His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 25.

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A DISHONEST CARRIER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. P. Dastur disposed of the case in which Ananda Jiva, a cart driver, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,400.

The evidence showed that Chhaganlal Doongersy, a cloth merchant, engaged the accused's cart on the 18th September last in the Alexandra Dock and told him to carry cloth bales to "B" Shed. As the accused's cart did not turn up to its destination a complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested. Three persons were subsequently convicted for receiving stolen property.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to suffer eight months rigorous imprisonment. His Worship remarked that in a commercial city like Bombay if carriers committed such offences, the trade would suffer. Deterrent punishment was therefore necessary.

PANDEMONIUM IN SEWRI CEMETERY,

ALLEGED TRESPASS OF HORSEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDRA, Dec. 2.

On Monday night there occurred a rather exciting incident in the Sewri Cemetery. In this burial ground Christians, both European and Indian, find their last resting place. It is in charge of the Bombay Christian Burial Board which is under the control of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Though a burial ground it is so peacefully and restfully shaded with tall, umbrageous trees and charmingly adorned with pretty plants in full bloom that here one, as a matter of fact, forget sthe sting of death and tthe victory of the grave."

On the night in question it appears a body of horsemen belonging to the stables at Byculla of Julius Gove and Co., trainers and importers of horses, were leading a large batch of these animals, newly landed at the docks, to the stables. On their way, it seems, the animals fed up with the discomforts of their protracted voyage, took it into their heads to make a bid for freedom, and so, violently breaking away from the control of their custodians, they galloped off at their sweet will and pleasure. In their mad career they kicked down the slender temporary fencing at the rear of the Cemetery and made a rush into it causing serious damage to certain marble monuments erected to the memory of some soldiers wounded in the German war.

At about 5 o'clock in the morning some thirty to forty horsemen came on foot to the Cemetery and tried to break open the front door without proper permission. The Jemadar of a neighbouring mill, by the name of Gurdal Sing Chand Sing, warned the men of the serious consequences of their lawless procedure. The Jemadar told them that the premises they were attempting to trespass into was a sacred place—a Christian Kabrastan. Notwithstanding such warning the men, it is alleged, tried to wrench off the lock and when they could not succeed in doing this they broke off a bar of the door and managed to wriggle through the opening into the Cemetery. Here presently, the exciting chase of the men, on the one hand, to secure the animals, and the very troublesome and annoying dodges of the horses to escape capture, on the other, created a pandemoniac scene. During this stampede beautiful flower plants and flower beds were trampled upon both by the two-legged and four-legged interlopers.

Later in the morning a wealthy Arab horse-dealer called at the Cemetery, expressed his regret at what had ha over-night and showed his willingne pay for the damage caused.

It is understood this matter is be vestigated by the authorities.

Why Aren't YOU on the 'Phone?

When you find you forgot to put down gin on your weekly list —

When the children have temperatures, and you see disquieting signs of a rash —

When Eve lets you down and you're left with only three for Bridge —

When you simply must go into the Fort, and want to know if JIM can give you lunch —

When you leave your vanity bag at the Club — When you want to ring up No. 294 to find out the time —

When you want to ring up No. 293 to find out what time the mail boat or train is arriving —or what the score is at the Quadrangular Match —

Don't you say, 'I wish we were on the 'phone'?

For every time YOU say that, your friends say twice,

"Why aren't THEY on the 'phone?"

Why indeed?

Can you afford to be without the telephone?

MR. B. S. PATHIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, F

Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhary, Se Rajasthan Sevasangha, accompan Anjanadevi Chaudhari, interviewed S. Pathik in the Central Jail, Uda the 1st inst. Mr. Pathik is enjoyin lent health and regaining lost weig time allow for interviews is insuffici Pathik's eyes have been giving some due to extreme heat in jail last Nothing has so far come out Pathik's prayer for review of his Maharajakumar.

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Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

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OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday July 2, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good man prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.

Correspondent S. M. L.

Present address:—
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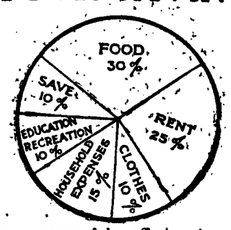
YOUR SAVINGS



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Decide how much you should lay aside each month from your income. Make your Thrifty Self fight a winning battle against your old Spending Self.

CENTRAL BANK will be your ally, Happiness and Independence your reward, and your Pass-book the history of your achievements.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

ASSEMBLY'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STAMBOUL, Nov. 10.

Yesterday Ismet Pasha's Cabinet faced the Grand National Assembly after an interval of six months during which the Assembly had not been sitting on account of the recess. The Premier's speech was anxiously awaited specially in view of the rumours regarding the attitude of the leaders of the suppressed Progressive Republican Party. Some papers even alleged that some of these leaders had already capitulated and applied to the Peoples' Party for being accepted within its fold again. The attitude taken by Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha, the leader and spokesman of the defunct Opposition in the Assembly, gave a lie to these unconfirmed news.

The following are the salient points of the Premier's speech, after hearing which, the Assembly gave the present Government its vote of confidence by 159 votes against 21:—

The Premier first of all drew a sketch of the situation prevailing at the time of his coming to power, so that it might serve as a befitting background against which the achievements of his Cabinet should appear in clear colours. He claimed that personal security which had become almost *non est* and the respect and regard for the Republican regime which stood at a very low level in the country when he took office, was fully restored by his Government. The hydra-headed monster of the reactionary Kurdish Revolt was successfully crushed by the Republican forces under the guidance of the present Cabinet. The extraordinary powers bestowed upon the Cabinet by the Assembly for meeting an abnormal situation were used only against personel involved in the rising and were kept confined to the areas effected by the rebellion. But the Government was obliged to adopt certain precautionary and preventive measures as well, like the suppression of the Tekkas (Monasteries and hermitages) and the closing down of the Clubs of the Opposition. The Tekkas had outgrown their functions and a longer lease of their life would surely have been detrimental to the body politic of the country. The causes which led the Government to ban the Opposition should not be construed, as emanating from any personal motives. These causes were fully detailed in the orders of the Government which declared the Party illegal.

[The chief reason adduced at that time was that one of the articles of its programme which purported to respect the religious sentiments and susceptibilities of the people, encouraged the reactionary elements to revolt against the established regime.]

Regarding the foreign policy of his Government, Ismet Pasha said that relations with Soviet Russia were very cordial and the Commission for delimiting the Russo-Turkish boundry-line was about to finish its labour in the near future to the satisfaction of both the sides. Some frontier accident had happened on the Turko-Persian border, but the Persian Government pledged themselves not to allow their territory to be used by the enemies of Turkey as a jumping-off ground against her. Relations with Afghanistan also were very satisfactory and friendly. Treaties, of amity were concluded with Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavakia which would be submitted to the Assembly for ratification in due time. Negotiations about the division of the Ottoman Department between Turkey and the various succession states were not concluded yet nor was the question of the payment of Coupons to the French Government yet settled. Turkey acknowledged the old debts but would pay according to her capacity. She honoured her signature but would redeem her debt according to her resources and without crippling her national security. Regarding the fate of Mosul, the Turkish attitude was strictly in accordance with the terms of the Lausanne Treaty. Turkey had been all along trying to solve that tangle amicably and according to the terms of the said Treaty which was won by her after great sacrifices.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

The Premier concluded his speech by outlining in brief the future programme of his Government which consisted in continuing and extending the construction of railways and developing the national resources. Next year, the construction of three more railway lines would be be taken in hand. Some new taxes would be levied in order to meet the increasing State expenditure necessitated by the work of reconstruction of the country. New Criminal, Civil and Commercial laws would be framed to meet the newly arisen conditions.

In reply to the Premier, Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha, the Parliamentary leader of the Opposition took cudgels on behalf of his suppressed Party and said that there were many points in the speech of the Premier which deserved criticism, but the present-day foreign and internal situation of Turkey obliged him to observe a judicious silence. The greatest aim of his Party was to see the Government succeed in achieving the ideals and securing the interests of the Fatherland. But he could not refrain, he continued, from saying that even in face of official silence, some aspersions were being cast upon his Party in certain quarters which alleged that the Party encouraged the reactionary elements against the Government. Such pronouncements, at the present critical moment, were injurious to the best interests of the country and the Republican regime. Therefore with the full force of conviction, he refuted such fabrications and gossip. In the end he challenged his accusers to bring forward the proofs, if they possessed any, to establish their case against his Party.

Before asking for the vote of confidence, Ismet Pasha rose to give an answer to Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha and said that he would not object if the Opposition refuted the charges which were not brought forward by the Government against it. But he would surely find out that if the Opposition simply confined itself to refuting the arguments which were not adduced by the Government and did not discuss the reasons which prompted the Government to take action against the Progressive Republican Party, it would mean that the Opposition was convinced of the correctness of the Cabinet decision.

Having heard the Premier to the end, the Assembly gave its vote of confidence to his Government as mentioned above.

KONKAN MUSLIMS.

THEIR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 2.

The very first Educational Conference ever held in the history of Konkan opened its session at Ratnagiri on the 29th ultimo under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehalvi, Minister of Excise and Forests. The conference was attended by hundreds of local residents and by delegates from different parts of the Konkan. The Collector of Ratnagiri, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Messrs. I. Kadri, the District Judge, J. Kadri, the Educational Inspector B. D., the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Municipal Board, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, the Superintendent of Excise, Messrs. Mulla Mahomed Hassan Khatib (Chief Priest, Bombay) Mahomed Saeed Raiba of the Bazme Muinel-Qaum, Doctor M. J. Khatkhatay, Vakil Akbarkhan Rukmuddin Desai, M. I. Haindaday, Mahmood Khalil, G. M. Parkar and others were also present. Mr. M. A. Khatib, the Chairman, of the Reception Committee, having delivered his address the Hon. Minister was voted to the chair amidst tremendous cheers. After expressing sincere thanks for electing him as the president of their first Conference, Mr. Dehalvi went on to say that as that was the first Conference in Konkan as compared with the thirty-five conferences already held by Mahomedans in other parts of India, it would not be inappropriate in approaching them as Muslims were approached in the matter of education in other parts of India by Muslim leaders thirty years ago. He wondered as to why the Konkani Muslims, perhaps the first to embrace the faith of Islam at the hands of the Arab sailors and missionaries who used to touch the port of Konkan from the early centuries of Islam, were left in the matter of education behind their co-religionists in other parts of India. He then referred to the condition in which Prophet Mahomed found the Arabs and the pitch to which he and the Khalifas who followed in his foot-steps, raised them in learning and civilization. He referred to the Mahomedan conquests and their share in spreading of education both in the East and the West of Arabia from China to Spain. He referred to their authorship of books in all arts and sciences and their translations of the old literature and art; to their establishment of libraries, hostels, and seats of learning in all directions. He referred to the Mahomedan conquests of India and to the spread of Mahomedan civilization even in this country. He illustrained his powerful address which he delivered extempore by quoting poems of Moulana Hali which have graphically depicted the miserable state of Arabia, the rise of the Muslims and their subsequent fall, resulting in their present pitiable position of being ranked amongst the backward classes of India. He continued: "If an example of the limit to which a fall can reach were needed it was to be found in the fall of the Muslims. If the truth that very ebb is followed up by a tide is ever falsified, it is falsified by the sight of the Muslim's sea. It appears to have gone in to an eternal low tide and shows no signs of the returning waters in high tide."

THE GREATEST NEED

After quoting figures showing the progress of the Muslim education in the Presidency, he said that a comparison of them with the figures about other communities gives only one result which ought to make the Muslims blush and that was that in the matter of higher and collegiate education, the Muslims could be compared with only the women scholars of the other communities. In the end, he pointed out that the Muslim need was education and education alone and the difficulty was about men and money to advance it. As to men, he could not understand why a land which sent out men like Gokhale, Tilak, Bhandarkar, Paranjpye and others could not produce Muslims of that type. He had shown what the Prophet as one single man could do and it was known to all what a very much smaller man viz., Sir Syed, could do and it required only the will and a spirit of self-sacrifice in the interest of communities to produce workers of real worth. As to money, there was not a single man before him who would not honestly admit that he had wasted at least five rupees in his life. Let him waste if he calls it a waste, such five rupees once again in his life and see what an amount is collected in no time. The Konkan had a population of 80,000 souls, 40,000 of which could safely be counted as adult male population. If each one of this gave a rupee a month, a lac of rupees could be collected in a year. If that too were not possible let each adult give one rupee once in his life and a nucleus of 40,000 Rs. at least could be formed to start work with good omen.

In short, the Hon. Dehlavi's speech held the audience spell-bound and kindled a fire for action in every heart. His parting words had their effect and will not be forgotton for a long time by those hundreds who had gathered there from all parts of Konkan to take part in a conference, which was first of its kind in the history of that part of the Presidency.

Many useful resolutions were proposed, seconded and unanimously adopted.

PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having shown how no increase of assessment is justifiable on rice lands I shall now prove how *rabi* (dry crop) and *varkas* (grass-growing) lands also do not deserve any increase. Mr. Hood in his report says: "As is usual in this district the *rabi* or superior dry crop lands grow practically no rabi crop. The total area of rabi land is 3,560 acres, of which 1,291.5 acres or rather more than one-third are now cultivated with rice, 2,127.5 acres grow grass for cattle, only 56 acres are cultivated with true rabi crop such as *Tur*, *Mug*, etc., and 85 acres grow nothing at all. It would appear that where the land was easily convertible into rice land, the people have converted it." As regards the conversion of the so-called rabi into rice land I may point out that such conversion is very expensive, and the land so converted requires to be annually manured at a considerable cost to give an average crop. H ad Mr. Hood inquired, he would have found that a large acreage of converted land proving a losing concern has now been allowed to remain fallow. I have personally seen several acres of such land producing very little in a number of villages. The settlement Department 30 years ago surveyed in revision the former *varkas lands of the taluka by eye only and not by their act al prod ce*, and enhanced the assessment above 300 per cent. and in places upto 1,200 per cent., *although there are extensive tracts of varkas lands which cannot even g ow a blade of grass*, far less any remunerative produce as admitted in Government Resolutions. Mr. Hood thinks that grass is a very valuable product, and therefore, the varkas lands can easily bear a large increase although he admits that there is not a very extensive export of grass to Bombay. The fact is that there is no sufficient grass for cattle and for *rabi* burning. The stringency of the forest lands together with the insufficiency of grass-growing land has considerably retarded progress in agriculture. Mr. C. R. Sail in his letter published in "The Times of India" of 15th May 1895, wrote, "In the case of *varkas* lands, the enhancement of assessment is due almost wholly to enhanced rates (from annas 4 to annas 8, 10, 12 according to group) and is confessedly in breach of the rule. This though regrettable; is after all not a large matter. It affects only some 17,500 acres and an increase of Rs. 5,000 (Papers p.34), a ridiculously small proportion of the whole assessment of the taluka about which to make a mighty bother. . . The only reasonable ground for misgiving in regard to the new dry crop assessments has regard to the *rabi*." Internal evidence went to show, and it was afterwards an open secret, that Mr. C. R. Sail was no other than Mr. R. A. (afterwards Sir Richard) Lam, then Collector of KKolaba. The admission of such a high authority ought to carry weight even to-day, especially as the conditions then prevailing have not much altered during the expiring settlement. The total revenue thus unjustifiably recovered by Government during that period is certainly not ridiculously small in the eyes of the poor agriculturists.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

17-11-25.

FATE OF A KHAKI COAT.

A correspondent informs the public, through the courtesy of these columns, that on Sunday forenoon between the hours of 10 to 12 he took off his khaki coat and hung it on a nail in the wall of his room at the premises next to the Blue Gate of Alexandra Dock on the left side on entering the Dock and fell asleep leaving the door of the room slightly ajar. On waking up at about 4 p.m. he found the coat missing with its contents, fortunately only loose change to the tune of a rupee more or less. Previously, the correspondent reports, he had instinctively removed from the inner pocket of the coat 7 currency notes of Rs. 10 each and put the same safely under his bedding, ignoring all risks about the safety of the loose money. The thief, therefore, did not quite get the reward of his "exertions" which he might have expected in the circumstances. A neighbour, on hearing about the theft, stated that he saw a person first standing then peering into the room, but thought that he was talking with the occupant of the room through the slightly ajar door, and took no further notice of the incident. As there is at present an epidemic of such cases of theft the public would be well advised to note the movements of persons who obtain access to buildings on ready-made pretexts, but whose object is solely to commit theft where opportunity offers.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRIZE COMPETITION.

The Committee of the League have announced Prize Schemes Nos. 52 and 53 for Medical College students of Bombay. Candidates desiring to take part should get their names registered on or before the 15th instant and buy text-books from the League. Examinations will be held by the end of January, 1926, to give the candidates sufficient time for preparation without disturbing their college studies.

Rs. 150 for Scheme No. 52 and Rs. 150 for Scheme No. 53 have been promised by Sheth Kesarichand Bhanabhai and Sheth Dosabhai Maganlal respectively.

Further particulars and forms of registration can be had from Mr. J. N. Mankar, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

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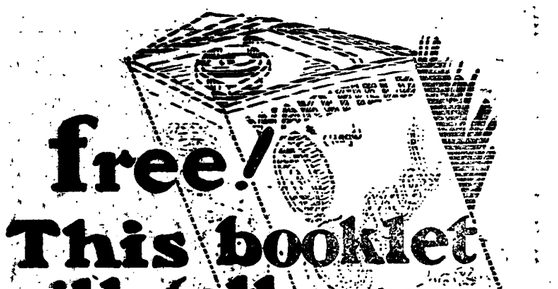

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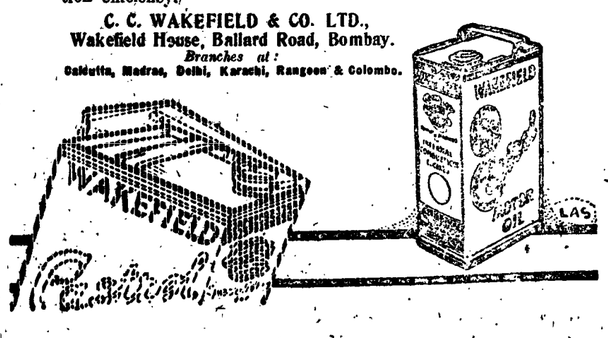

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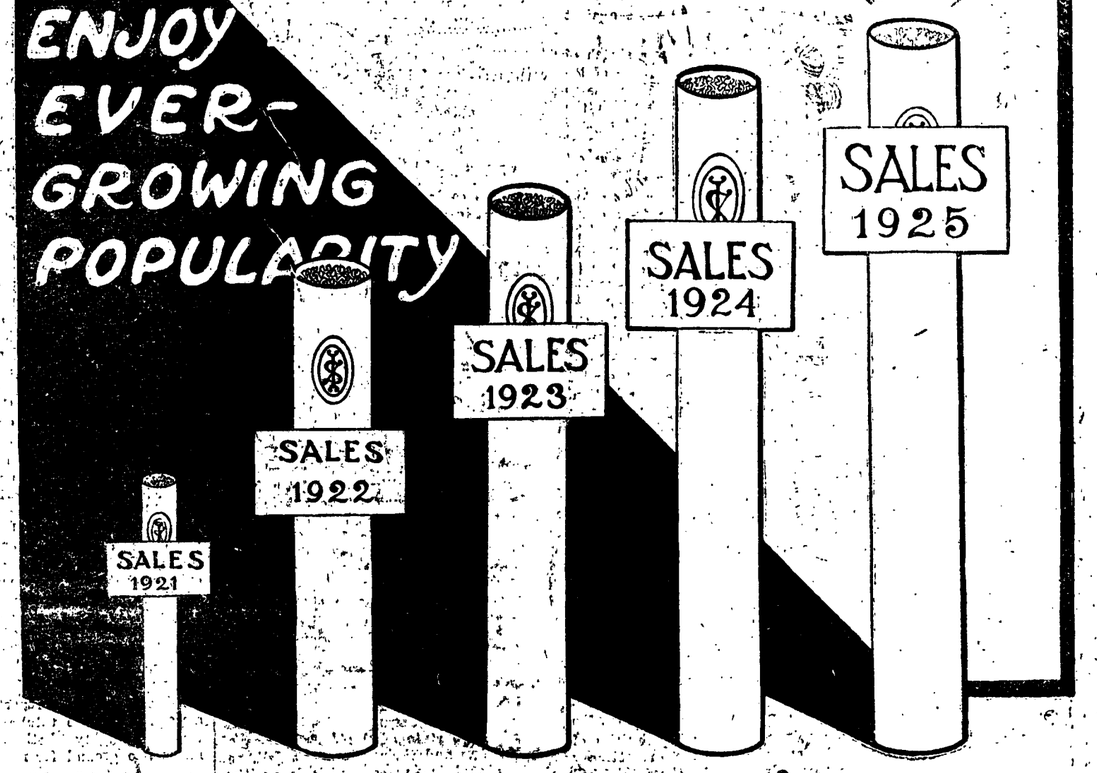

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